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Calcutta	1.50	Seoul	1.75	London	1.75	Stockholm	1.75
Cairo	1.50	Singapore	1.75	London	1.75	Stockholm	1.75
Canton	1.50	Taipei	1.75	London	1.75	Stockholm	1.75
Cebu	1.50	Tokyo	1.75	London	1.75	Stockholm	1.75
Damascus	1.50	Yokohama	1.75	London	1.75	Stockholm	1.75
Dhaka	1.50	Yokohama	1.75	London	1.75	Stockholm	1.75
Dubai	1.50	Yokohama	1.75	London	1.75	Stockholm	1.75
Geneva	1.50	Yokohama	1.75	London	1.75	Stockholm	1.75
Hong Kong	1.50	Yokohama	1.75	London	1.75	Stockholm	1.75
London	1.50	Yokohama	1.75	London	1.75	Stockholm	1.75
Manila	1.50	Yokohama	1.75	London	1.75	Stockholm	1.75
Osaka	1.50	Yokohama	1.75	London	1.75	Stockholm	1.75
Seoul	1.50	Yokohama	1.75	London	1.75	Stockholm	1.75
Singapore	1.50	Yokohama	1.75	London	1.75	Stockholm	1.75
Taipei	1.50	Yokohama	1.75	London	1.75	Stockholm	1.75
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Vatican Bars Theologian From University Position

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 18 (AP) — The Vatican today ordered Hans Kung, one of Western Europe's leading liberal theologians, removed from his teaching post at the University of Tübingen in West Germany and declared that he can no longer be considered a Roman Catholic theologian.

Prof. Kung said he would fight to keep his job.

In a statement approved by Pope John Paul II, the Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith said Prof. Kung's writings have fallen short of the integrity of the truth of the Catholic faith and therefore he can no longer be considered a Catholic theologian nor exercise his teaching task.

"As a Catholic theologian," said Prof. Kung, "I will continue to stand up for Catholics and to say that this step will be rejected." He said he could count on the support from many Roman Catholic laymen, priests and theologians as well as non-Catholics.

Prof. Kung, a 51-year-old native of Switzerland, said he would try to retain the posts of professor of dogmatic and ecumenical theology and director of the Institute for Ecumenical Research at the University of Tübingen; he held the positions since 1963. Some of Prof. Kung's colleagues signed a protest note, saying the Vatican's decision was unjust, upsetting, Reuters reported. In the note, theologian Norbert Greinacher said the Vatican threatened to harm freedom of theological research. University



Hans Kung

becker and of Dutch-born Rev. Edward Schillebeeckx, were also most heretical. It said that the three theologians questioned the main pillar of Roman Catholic doctrine, that Jesus is man and God at the same time. Rev. Schillebeeckx last week underwent three days of questioning by a commission from the congregation.

Criticism of the three had come in an interview with a leading Jesuit theologian, the Rev. Jean Galot, who compared their teachings to Arianism, a 4th Century doctrine condemned by the church as heresy.

Josef Cardinal Hoffner, chairman of the German Bishops' Conference, said today that the Vatican sent the wording of its decision by messenger to Prof. Kung this morning. He said he regretted the painful step, but said that Prof. Kung "is not excluded from the church and remains a priest."

The Rev. Ben Vredenburg, a friend and associate of Rev. Schillebeeckx, said the latter found the Kung decision a surprise but had no immediate comment.

Church sources in Amsterdam said there were differences between the Schillebeeckx and Kung cases. One source said that Johannes Willebrands, archbishop of Utrecht, "is on the side of Schillebeeckx, but the German bishops are certainly not on the side of Kung." Another difference cited was that Prof. Kung

Khmeini Aide Killed in Ambush; Iranian Leader Says U.S. to Blame

Protesters Assail Shah In Panama

PANAMA CITY, Dec. 18 — Leftist students hurled rocks at the U.S. Embassy here today and pulled down and shredded its flag during a demonstration against the presence in Panama of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran.

In Tehran, the Iranian news agency reported that Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali, the chief of the revolutionary courts, had ordered gunmen to go to Central America to execute the shah and his wife. They took refuge Saturday at a resort home on the island of Contadora off Panama's Pacific coast.

Bod Hensgen, a press spokesman at the U.S. Embassy here, said that anti-riot National Guardsmen used tear gas today to disperse about 300 high school students who broke through a police line up the street from the embassy.

Mr. Hensgen said that the leftist protesters reached the doors of the embassy office building and began throwing stones. The embassy's security forces shut the principal access doors, he said, and the demonstrators then ripped down the flag and dragged it away, shredding it.

Students then poured into adjacent streets, hurling rocks at Panamanian government vehicles and setting fire to one car, witnesses said.

Other students marched to the Foreign Ministry, where they chanted slogans demanding that the government send the shah out of the country. The protesters regrouped in a central shopping area, but the demonstration "wasn't violent," said National Guardsmen.

After the protests today, at least 20 guardsmen in steel helmets surrounded the U.S. Embassy. They were armed with submachine guns and carried short lengths of rubber hose.

Yesterday, about 100 leftist high school students stoned the Foreign Ministry and the nearby federal prosecutor's office during an anti-shah march, but caused no injuries. The students dispersed before police arrived, authorities said.

Another 600 high school students and leftist workers marched peacefully through the capital later yesterday, chanting anti-shah slogans.

Another demonstration was scheduled for tomorrow, reportedly with the support of political parties that oppose President Aristides Royce and his predecessor in power, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos.



A medical team surrounds Mohammed Mofatteh, the head of Tehran's Islamic College, at the hospital where he died Tuesday. The religious figure was ambushed by gunmen at the college.

Washington Warns Again On Hostages

TEHRAN, Dec. 18 — Ayatollah Mohammed Mofatteh, a chief associate of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was slain today in an ambush by gunmen at Tehran's Islamic College, and Ayatollah Khomeini indirectly blamed the United States for the killing.

Ayatollah Khomeini also asserted that the Iranian people agree with the position of the militants holding 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy here. The militants have said that all of the hostages will be tried for espionage unless the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, is returned to Iran from Panama.

"The students say give us the criminal [the shah] and we will release them, otherwise we will try them," the Iranian leader said in a broadcast interview. "The nation agrees with this."

In Washington, the White House reiterated an earlier warning that Iran would face grave risks if it put the hostages on trial or took them before a tribunal on U.S. actions in Iran under the shah. Any such development would be a further provocation to the United States and the world, said Jody Powell, President Carter's press secretary.

This morning, three unidentified gunmen ambushed Ayatollah Mofatteh, a leading Muslim theologian and a former pupil and aide of Ayatollah Khomeini, as he stepped from his car at the Islamic College in Tehran.

Ayatollah Mofatteh managed to

U.S. Oil Profits Tax Approved; \$178 Billion in Revenues Seen

By Robert A. Rosenblatt
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (LAT) — The Senate yesterday passed the tax measure in its history, a 100-vote margin, on the windfall profits tax on the oil industry. The measure is expected to raise \$178 billion in revenues because of the removal of federal price controls on domestic oil.

After 150 hours of frequently contentious debate, spread over 24 days and nights, and a brief filibuster by the Senate, the measure was approved by a vote of 93-5.

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programs. He wants to spend at least \$142 billion from the tax to develop new sources of synthetic fuel, to expand bus and subway networks, to stimulate energy conservation through tax credits and low-interest loans, and to give poor people money to help pay rising energy bills.

As approved by the Senate, the windfall profits tax bill would provide:

- A 75 percent tax on the profits from oil discovered before 1973. The tax would be levied on prices above \$6 a barrel.
- A 75 percent tax on the profits of oil discovered between 1973 and 1978. The tax would be levied on prices above \$13 a barrel.
- A 10 percent tax on newly discovered oil selling for more than \$20 a barrel.
- A minimum tax of 20 percent on the profits from heavy oil, abundant in California, and on petroleum from older fields requiring special recovery methods. The tax would begin when the selling price exceeded \$17 a barrel.
- New tax credits for consumers who install wood stoves, heat pumps, new gas or coal furnaces, or solar heating and cooling equipment in their homes. Residential tax credits would exceed \$8.3 billion.
- A range of tax credits for businesses installing energy-saving equipment, for the production of gasoline, and for the use of new kinds of fuels. These credits total \$15 billion.

OPEC Reported Nearing Agreement on Base Price

CARACAS, Dec. 18 (UPI) — OPEC ministers were reported close to agreement today on a benchmark price of \$24 to \$25 a barrel for oil in 1980 — virtually no change from prevailing rates — but bogged down over radical oil producers' demands for steep "quality" surcharges.

"It's not easy to convince everyone of the need to get together at a single [price] level, above all at this moment when everyone thinks he has the world in his hands," said the conference chairman, Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti.

The 13 oil ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries met for a three-hour session this morning.

Conference sources said most of the bargaining to end the chaos in the world oil markets was being carried on in small private meetings outside the formal session of the OPEC conference, which opened yesterday.

High Differentials

At morning and afternoon news conferences, Venezuela's oil minister said he believed the cartel was close to agreement on a benchmark price of \$24 to \$25 a barrel, as recommended by the OPEC economic committee.

But Mr. Calderon said some countries are pushing for steep quality differentials for their crude — as much as \$6 a barrel.

The "marker" price, which serves as the industry standard, is based on Saudi Arabian light crude. Oil of higher quality is traditionally sold at higher prices, based on a formula of differentials.

"The differentials are the central problem," said Mr. Calderon. "We should set \$24 with normal differentials according to the quality of the crude. If people of some countries try to obtain exaggerated and abnormal differentials, it just won't work."

"It would be an incredible error of perspective to follow the optical

Preparing for Future Crises

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (WP) — A Defense Department delegation flew to Saudi Arabia yesterday to explore the possibility of United States forces using Saudi bases in times of crisis.

Carter administration officials, in confirming the trip last night, said that the delegation was not seeking a staging area for military action against Iran. Instead, they stressed, the objective is to obtain permission to use Saudi bases for U.S. planes and troops during a crisis in the Middle East.

The delegation's trip underscores President Carter's intention to prepare the United States for a more active role in third-world struggles, especially in the oil-rich Gulf area near Iran.

The president signaled this intent in his defense speech last week when talking about organizing a rapid-deployment force to speed to distant conflicts before they get out of hand.

Administration officials said that the discussions about using Saudi bases are part of the planning for the rapid-deployment force.

The Iranian crisis has given new urgency to Pentagon efforts to find temporary staging areas for American military power in far-off trouble spots, officials said. The aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, they pointed out, took more than a week to go from the Pacific to the Arabian Sea for more fighter-bombers to be in range of Iran.

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U.S. Is Talking With Saudis on Bases

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Want to Fight Israel

Iranian Volunteers Reportedly in Syria

BEIRUT, Dec. 18 (AP) — Forty Iranian volunteers arrived in Syria today hoping to go to southern Lebanon and fight beside Palestinian guerrillas against Israel, a Lebanese member of parliament said.

"These are volunteer scouts whose task will be to pave the way for the coming of thousands of Iranian fighters to southern Lebanon," said the deputy, who refused to be identified.

The 40 have encamped somewhere near Damascus, the Syrian capital, and their trip to southern Lebanon was yet to be approved by the Syrian officials, he said.

Guerrilla Units

About 50 Iranians already have been absorbed by guerrilla units of the Palestine Liberation Organization in southern Lebanon, said the deputy, a Shiite Muslim who professes loyalty to Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The Iranians, he explained, have been touring southern Lebanese villages and exhorting Shiite villagers to join the leftist guerrilla alliance against Israel.

PLO officials here dismissed any knowledge about the arrival of the Iranians in Damascus. "Personally, the only thing I would say to anyone wishing to fight Israel alongside the Palestinians is welcome," a PLO official said.

Lebanon's protests against sending armed volunteers to the troubled south have gone unheeded by Iranian religious leaders. "The coming of the Iranians to Syria is probably a Palestinian maneuver to put the Syrians on the spot," a Lebanese official source said.

The Syrians, he said, have been trying to pressure the Palestinians against aligning themselves with Saudi Arabia and Iraq. The same official claimed that the current dispute between Libya and al-Fatah is "part of the ongoing pressure on the Palestinians."

"In the kaleidoscope of Middle

East politics, the Palestinians appeared to be using their good relations with the Khmeini regime to bring volunteers to southern Lebanon in an attempt to counterbalance pressure on them from the Syrians and the Libyans," the official added.

"We have taken appropriate measures to block the Iranians from entering Lebanon," said general security director Farouk Abillama. He did not elaborate.

Meanwhile, the Arab League special envoy to Lebanon, Hammad al-Sied, warned that the coming of Iranian volunteers would "complicate

Britain Minimizes Switch

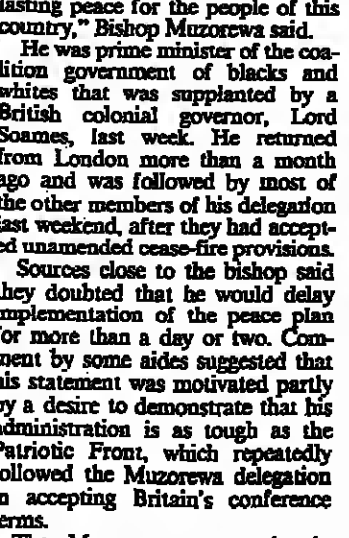
Muzorewa Delays Signing Peace Accord

By John F. Burns
SALISBURY, Dec. 18 (NYT) — A hitch in Britain's plan for the formal signing of its Rhodesia peace agreement developed today when former Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa announced that he is delaying his return to London for the signing until he receives clarification on cease-fire terms.

Bishop Muzorewa was referring to Britain's decision to increase to 16 from 15 the number of "assembly points" designated for the Patriotic Front guerrillas under the cease-fire. That concession, and British consent to allow additional assembly points for every 1,000 additional insurgents who report, won the front's assent to the cease-fire pact yesterday.

"While I welcome the reported progress that has been made in securing a cease-fire, I found it necessary to inform His Excellency the Governor that I have delayed my return to London to sign the cease-fire agreement until I have received clarification of the news media reports regarding the concessions allegedly made by the British government," a statement said.

[After Bishop Muzorewa's statement, the British government told the House of Commons today that the ceremonial signing will take



Abel Muzorewa

lasting peace for the people of this country," Bishop Muzorewa said.

He was prime minister of the coalition government of blacks and whites that was supplanted by a British colonial governor, Lord Soames, last week. He returned from London more than a month ago and was followed by most of the other members of his delegation last weekend, after they had accepted unannounced cease-fire provisions.

Sources close to the bishop said they doubted that he would delay implementation of the peace plan for more than a day or two. Comment by some aides suggested that his statement was motivated partly by a desire to demonstrate that his administration is as tough as the Patriotic Front, which repeatedly followed the Muzorewa delegation in accepting Britain's conference terms.

The Muzorewa camp, already campaigning for the black majority-rule election that it will contest with the Patriotic Front, is eager to correct an image of weakness pinned on Bishop Muzorewa by his critics. During his six months as head of government, it became common for blacks to say that he lacked the will to deal with the whites in his administration and with the insurgents.

At the same time the bishop may



Iranian volunteers to fight Israel lining up at Tehran international airport last night bound for Damascus. In front is Mohammed Bek, 70. A Lebanese deputy says they arrived.

an already untenable situation in southern Lebanon and encourage military action by Israel."

Begin Confident

JERUSALEM, Dec. 18 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that he is worried about the reported dispatch of Iranian volunteers to fight alongside the Palestinians in southern Lebanon, but expressed confidence that Israel could handle the situation.

In response to reporters' questions, Mr. Begin said, "Of course everybody should be disturbed by such news."



An Iranian bodyguard is carried away Tuesday after he was fatally shot in an attack on Mohammed Mofatteh, the head of the Islamic College in Tehran. The educator was also killed.

Khomeini Associate Killed In Tehran College Ambush

(Continued from Page 1)
 slip inside the school but was pursued by the gunmen and was shot in the head, shoulder, arm and ankle. He died later in a hospital after a two-hour operation. Two guards were also killed and two others wounded before the gunmen escaped.

A previously unknown group, FM, to a telephone call to the Iranian news agency, claimed responsibility for killing Ayatollah Mofatteh and his bodyguards.

In a statement broadcast on Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeini indirectly blamed the United States for killing of Ayatollah Mofatteh. "Our enemies who have been defeated everywhere are now using terrorism to frighten us," he said.

"America conspires herself with the outcast she can drive a wedge in our youths' struggle toward their sacred fight for God," Ayatollah Khomeini said. "What she does not understand is that fear of death is for those who care about materialism."

The state radio, which reported that Ayatollah Mofatteh and his bodyguards were killed with U.S.-made pistols, said that the attack "would do no good to the residents of the White House."

In Washington, Mr. Powell denied the charges of U.S. involvement. "There clearly is an effort on the part of the authorities in Iran to escape the consequences of their own actions and divert the attention of their own people by continually blaming any and every problem on the United States," he said.

Ayatollah Mofatteh, believed to have been in his 50s, was killed and jailed under the shah and after the revolution was believed to have served on the first secret Revolutionary Council. He was a central committee member of the Islamic Republican Party, a group of Ayatollah Khomeini's followers.

The current issue of the English-language magazine The Iranian, published today, carried an interview with Ayatollah Mofatteh in which he defended the powers ac-

As U.S. Envoy Ends Visit

Japan Pledges Cooperation In Economic Steps on Iran

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, Dec. 18 — In low-key and cautious terms, Japan has assured the United States that it will cooperate in international efforts to force Iran to free the 50 U.S. hostages held by militants at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

In a brief statement, the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo said today that the assurance was given by Premier Masayoshi Ohira in a conversation with Robert Carswell, deputy secretary of the U.S. Treasury, who met Mr. Ohira and other senior Japanese officials yesterday as a special envoy of President Carter.

"Mr. Carswell was assured by Premier Ohira that in Japan's view immediate release of the hostages is the highest priority in the current situation, and that the actions of the Japanese government would support this objective," the embassy statement said. It added that Mr. Carswell, who left Tokyo today after a three-day visit, "was encouraged that to this end Japan would keep in step with European countries in its financial and economic relations with Iran."

Japanese officials who declined to be identified said that the Tokyo government agreed to six or seven U.S. proposals, including one under which Japan will not extend any further credit to Iran. Japan will, however, continue existing business transactions with Iran and will not declare default on Japanese loans to Iran as U.S. banks have done, they said.

Intervention Hinted

Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, speaking to Japanese reporters after a discussion with Mr. Carswell, alluded to intervention by his government in future dealings of Japanese foreign exchange banks with Iran.

At their meeting yesterday, Mr. Ohira, Mr. Takeshita and Foreign Minister Saburo Okita assured Mr. Carswell of Japan's support of the U.S. demand that the hostages be freed, but emphasized Japan's dependence on Iranian oil. Mr. Carswell replied that "the terrorists should not be given the benefits of the free world economy."

Japanese officials had already indicated that they would go along with the Carter administration's efforts to enlist the participation of allied countries in an economic squeeze on Iran, and agreed last week to restrict imports of Iranian oil to the level existing before the Nov. 4 embassy seizure.

As a result of that restriction, Iran notified Japanese oil companies that it would reduce its oil sales to Japan next year by as much as 25 percent. Sources said that the Iranians told the Japanese that they wanted to resume negotiations on the Japanese oil purchases for next year, but that they were highly disturbed by Japan's decision to join in economic sanctions.

Heavy Commerce

U.S. officials have repeatedly expressed their appreciation of Japan's delicate position as a heavy consumer of oil. Iran supplies about 10 percent of Japan's petroleum needs.

Japanese officials have stressed that while they hesitated to jeopardize relations with Iran as a supplier of oil, they were also conscious of the overriding importance of the United States as this country's leading trading partner and as the guarantor of Japan's defense through the long-standing treaty of mutual security between Washington and Tokyo.

Japan reacted with shock when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and members of Congress, among others, accused it of insensitivity in buying more than 20 million tons of Iranian oil on the spot market, at premium prices, after U.S. imports of Iranian oil were suspended because of the hostage crisis.

The Japanese were embarrassed further when it became known that oil dealers here, finding the country's storage tanks filled with a 100-day reserve supply and at least 20 tankers waiting at sea with another 32 million tons of oil, sold the Iranian fuel to other countries, partially at a loss.

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Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, photographed on Contadora, the Panamanian island where he has taken refuge.

Crowds March in Panama To Protest Shah's Arrival

(Continued from Page 1)
 Canal and that is why we want Panama to hand over the shah."

On Contadora, the shah took a mile-long walk yesterday and then dined in public at the island's only hotel. During his stroll to the island's main beach he was accompanied by eight bodyguards on foot and a sedan full of security men.

"This may not be his permanent home," said Robert Amso, an American who is the shah's personal spokesman. "He may move to the mainland and come here on weekends. That is not clear. This is a very, very volatile situation. You can assume that he will be here for some time."

The shah's arrival has caused mixed reactions here. The pro-government newspaper Critica defended the decision to grant the shah asylum as "an act of nobility... in defense of authentic human rights, one of which is defense of life itself."

But Humberto Lopez Tiron, secretary of the Social Democratic Party, said that "the presence of the shah makes our country a partner of one of the most hated governments of the present century."

He added: "On the other hand, the shah has a common origin — they are the engineers of imperialism. In this case, the general has been moved to an act of solidarity with a leader he admires. What the shah was in Iran, he [Gen. Torrijos] represents in Panama."

Gen. Torrijos stepped down as Panama's leader last year, but as commander of the National Guard he remains the country's most powerful figure.

But at a news conference last night, Mrs. Thatcher made clear she preferred collective action under a UN mandate rather than individual measures by the United States and its allies.

She emphasized the importance of the United States' first negotiating with other Security Council members to assure approval of a sanctions resolution and to settle beforehand what kind of sanctions would be imposed.

The attitude of the Soviet Union is the key to such negotiations, since it could veto a council resolution. The United States is sounding out the Russians on the sanctions matter.

A Security Council resolution calling for economic sanctions against Iran is one of the measures that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance discussed with European leaders last week. But White House Press Secretary Jody Powell emphasized yesterday that the United States might pursue other measures before it takes its case to the council again.

Mr. Powell also warned that Iran would be forced to pay "an increasingly higher price" if it persists in holding the hostages.

Women told the paper that the nature of the problem and the military structure discourage them from filing formal charges and that there is no mechanism for registering unofficial complaints.

Said Capt. Mary Core, deputy coordinator for women in the Defense Department's equal opportunity program: "I feel that [sexual harassment] undoubtedly goes on, but to what extent I can't tell you."

Col. Jack Wheeler, deputy chief of the structure and sustainment branch of the Army's enlisted division, said the Army is "aware" of the problem, but that such harassment is "difficult to get a handle on. I can't say it's widespread because there are no statistics to back that up."

According to Army records, 35 service-wide sex-related complaints, including charges of sexual discrimination, were filed between October, 1975, and October, 1978. Eight of the complaints were substantiated, Ft. Meade officials could find only four formal complaints of sexual harassment.

"It's not the kind of problem that produces statistics," said Maj. Gen. Jeanne Holm, who retired from the Air Force in 1975 to become President Ford's special assistant for women. "Women have assumed they just have to cope," she said. "It has never been an issue of much interest or concern at the top levels of service."

Demoralizing Sexual Harassment Is Reported by U.S. Army Women

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18 (AP) — Sexual harassment in the Army is demoralizing morale and driving women out of the service, the Baltimore Sun reported. The harassment ranges from innuendo to assault and sexual blackmail for promotions, women told the newspaper, which said it had interviewed Army officials, military women and civilian personnel at Ft. Meade, Md.

Pfc. Sarah Tolaro, an armorer with the post's marksmanship training unit, said, "I was kicked out of my first job in the Army because I wouldn't go to bed with my boss. He kept trying to get me to pose for nude pictures. He kept insisting that as soon as I posed, I would get my rank."

Women told the paper that the nature of the problem and the military structure discourage them from filing formal charges and that there is no mechanism for registering unofficial complaints.

Said Capt. Mary Core, deputy coordinator for women in the Defense Department's equal opportunity program: "I feel that [sexual harassment] undoubtedly goes on, but to what extent I can't tell you."

Col. Jack Wheeler, deputy chief of the structure and sustainment branch of the Army's enlisted division, said the Army is "aware" of the problem, but that such harassment is "difficult to get a handle on. I can't say it's widespread because there are no statistics to back that up."

According to Army records, 35 service-wide sex-related complaints, including charges of sexual discrimination, were filed between October, 1975, and October, 1978. Eight of the complaints were substantiated, Ft. Meade officials could find only four formal complaints of sexual harassment.

"It's not the kind of problem that produces statistics," said Maj. Gen. Jeanne Holm, who retired from the Air Force in 1975 to become President Ford's special assistant for women. "Women have assumed they just have to cope," she said. "It has never been an issue of much interest or concern at the top levels of service."

Including 11 Foreign Prisoners

Records at Pol Pot Camp Show 14,000 Executions

By Jim Laurie

PHNOM-PENH, Dec. 18 (UPI) — Records of the overthrown Pol Pot regime have disclosed that over 14,000 persons — including six Americans, three French, and two Australian citizens — were imprisoned and apparently tortured and executed at a Khmer Rouge prison camp.

The documents, some in English but most in Khmer, were shown to a U.S. news team last week by officials of the Tuol Sleng prison camp, now a museum portraying the horrors of the deposed Khmer Rouge regime, including torture instruments.

The records show 14,499 persons were imprisoned at Tuol Sleng between 1975 and the end of 1978. Only four are known to have survived.

The six Americans, evidently on yachting trips, were men apparently captured off the Cambodian coast by Khmer Rouge forces during 1978 and accused of being CIA agents.

In Washington, a U.S. official said yesterday that the CIA would not confirm or deny if any of the reported Americans was connected with the agency. Explaining the CIA's no comment policy, the official told the International Herald Tribune: "Once you start denying things, when you later say 'no comment' you in effect point the finger at the people asked about."

Another official said that the State Department had tried to clarify the report with authorities in Phnom Penh but could not confirm the deaths or if the men even existed.

[He said that the State Department was investigating whether the men in the report had taken out U.S. passports.]

Details Sketchy

Details of their captivity drawn from prison records — forced confessions and recollections of Cambodians who survived the prison — are sketchy.

The Americans were reportedly imprisoned under barbaric conditions, given little to eat, tortured and made to write long statements about alleged CIA activities.

The most detailed of the U.S. dossiers is a 20-page, so-called confession, translated into English, signed and thumb-printed by James William Clark on May 23, 1978. Prison records show Clark and a Lance McNamara were admitted April 23, 1978, to Tuol Sleng.

In his confession Clark says he was born in Minneapolis in 1943 but was a resident of Sepulveda, Calif. There is little information about McNamara, referred to by Clark simply as my friend Lance, but prison records list him as a 33-year-old American.

Clark's confession, a rambling, confused and highly personal document, details how their trip to Cambodia was planned.

The three Frenchmen, records were also found. Sleng, were all apparently held in Phnom Penh after the Khmer Rouge victory on April 17, 1975. Two brothers, Bernard and Jean, were taken to Tuol Sleng in 1976. The confession of the third brother, however, was not found.

Cambodian survivors of Sleng said the brothers were prepared to return to France. Records show, however, that on April 29, 1976, they were sent to Ta Khmau.

The third Frenchman, Gaston, described as a son of the French Embassy and being a French spy, was sent to Khmau the same day.

5 GRAPO Terrorists Fle Spanish Prison in Tunis

ZAMORA, Spain, Dec. 18 (UPI) — Five urban guerrillas escaped from the Zamora prison last night through a tunnel they had dug from a laundry area, prison officials said today. They described the escapees as "very dangerous."

The five were named as Enrique Cerdan Calixto, Fernando Herrero Chomón, Abelardo Collazo Arango, Francisco Berton Benito and Juan Martin Lima. They were among 48 members of GRAPO — the Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups, a terrorist organization similar to Italy's Red Brigades — who were being held in the high-security prison.

Officials said that the fugitives apparently had help from outside. They dug a 65-foot tunnel under the prison walls during the last three to four months with an iron bar and an aluminum plate.

The escape was discovered late last night when guards took a head count after prisoners finished watching television. Police threw up roadblocks throughout western Spain near the border with Portugal.

GRAPO guerrillas first appeared in 1976 with the killing of four policemen in Madrid. They later kidnapped two high-ranking government officials and held them for more than a month before the police anti-terrorist brigade rescued them.

This year GRAPO has claimed responsibility for killing 28 persons, including a general, a supreme court justice, 16 policemen and civil guards, and eight civilians who died in the bombing of a Madrid cafe.

Spain Asks EEC 10-Year Period

BRUSSELS, Dec. 18 (AP) — Spain today told the European Economic Community that it will need up to 10 years to adapt to the community once it has joined, possibly in 1982.

Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish minister for relations with the Common Market, told European foreign ministers that the world economic crisis made it necessary to extend the transition period after which his country will have equal rights and obligations with other members.

The transition period had never been specified. Spain had earlier said that it should range from 5 to 10 years, with a preference for a shorter period. Mr. Calvo Sotelo's statement today indicated that it would now prefer a longer period.

He rejected a German statement accusing him of theology "from a point of view outside the community of faith." Said he: "I am concerned with being adjacent right against Rome and in the controversial question of infallibility and the church's question is not who is what is right."

After several hearings, reinstated and returned to his job in Tübingen. Prof. King was ordained in 1954. He was graduated Sorbonne three years later, started teaching dogmatic and medical history at Tübingen the age of 32. Pope John pointed him official theologian of the Vatican Council II.

A statement today said King's position was based on question, "Is it possible to be a Catholic theologian at the same time publicly question the teaching of the church?"

The declaration said a given the authority to the trust he will conduct a Catholic theologian, who same time he must trust Church and its teaching.

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News Analysis

Carter Defense Force Plan Reflects U.S. Opinion Shift

By Martin Schram

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (WP) — A Democratic president was calling for the construction of floating gunboats — ships laden with combat equipment for quick U.S. intervention anywhere around the globe.

And it fell to a Democratic senator to kill the plan with a stern warning, not so much about the cost, but, as he wrote, "about the possible creation of an impression that the United States has assumed a function of policing the world."

That was the warning, in 1967, of the late Sen. Richard Russell, D., then the most famous Georgian in Washington and the most powerful hawk of his time. He was explaining why even the hard-line Senate Armed Services Committee, which he chaired, was rejecting President Lyndon B. Johnson's proposal.

Now President Carter, who in 1967 was a private peanut warehouse in Richland Russell's Georgia, has proposed virtually the same plan: Rapid Deployment Force, he called it last week in a speech outlining his proposal for significant increases in defense spending.

But this time, interestingly, there is no loud cry of alarm.

And perhaps that tells us more about the American people than it does about the politicians. American views of the U.S. role in world wars have undergone significant changes. In the past year or so, there have been key shifts in public opinion toward increases in defense spending.

Harris Surveys

The next issue of Public Opinion magazine includes two surveys by Harris that tell the story of shifts in attitudes. In 1971, with Vietnam War sentiment running high, only 11 percent of those responding in a survey said that they favored an increase in defense spending. Forty-nine percent said they wanted a decrease and 40 percent said they wanted defense spending to remain at its existing level.

Last October, 60 percent of those responding in a comparable poll said that they wanted an increase in defense spending. Only 9 percent favored a decrease, and 31 percent favored the existing level.

The shift in public opinion on defense spending is greater than on any other public issue in the 1970s.

Ben Wattenberg, co-editor of Harris' Opinion and head of the Committee for a Democratic Majority, approaches these issues from a hawkish wing of the Democratic Party, personified by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.

The shift in favor of more defense spending has not been accompanied by any large shift in favor of U.S. troops in combat around the world. Even given the situation in Iran, polls have shown Americans to be generally restrained in their desire to use military force in Iran.

U.S. political leaders, known for their adaptability, have shifted significantly in their views on military force.

Mr. Carter, for example, campaigned in 1976 on promises to cut defense spending by \$5 billion to \$7 billion and to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea. When he was questioned about how all of this could be accomplished, he would talk only in generalities of cutting the "fat" from the defense budget.

As president, Mr. Carter has decided not to withdraw the troops from Korea, and defense spending has actually increased under his administration. His aides at first maintained that he had kept his campaign promise by cutting the increases from the higher levels that former President Gerald Ford had proposed.

Now a presidential assistant admits that Mr. Carter has changed his view on defense spending. He says that Mr. Carter had hoped to cut the military budget, in part through sharp cuts in nuclear weapons under an ambitious proposal that the Soviet Union rejected.

Counterforce Concept

Mr. Carter has embraced the counterforce concept of strategic planning in proposing the introduction of the MX mobile missile, which he says will have "the capability to attack a wide variety of Soviet military targets."

At one time, the counterforce concept was proposed by a conservative senator and rejected by a defense secretary. "The Defense Department cannot support the proposed [counterforce] amendments," the department said in a little-remembered position paper. "It is the position of the United States not to develop a weapon system whose deployment could reasonably be construed by the Soviets as having a first-strike capability. Such a deployment might provide an incentive to the Soviets to strike first."

That was the official view in 1971, when Melvin Laird was secretary of defense — a view that has been quietly set aside by his successors.

So it is that policies evolve and shift in ways that often are concealed by the drifting sands of time. So it is that Mr. Carter also has proposed to increase the Rapid Deployment Force. In his defense policy speech last week — which administration officials see as the end of the "Vietnam Complex" that dominated public attitudes on defense issues — Mr. Carter explained the concept by saying: "We must understand that not every instance of the firm application of power is a potential Vietnam."

"Having Rapid Deployment Forces does not necessarily mean we will use them. We intend their existence to deter the very developments that would invoke their use."

In 1967, Russell warned against just such a plan, saying on behalf of his committee that "if our involvement in foreign conflicts can be made quicker and easier, there is the temptation to intervene in many situations."

In 1979, Mr. Carter has demonstrated impressive restraint while dealing with the crisis in Iran, and there is every reason to expect similar restraint from him should future crises arise. But what is unclear, and unanswerable, is whether Mr. Carter or the American people can be confident that his successors in office will act with similar restraint.



Gen. Charles Yeager, right, the first man to go faster than the speed of sound, congratulates Stan Barrett after his barrier-breaking performance. On Oct. 14, 1947, flying a Bell XS-1 rocket plane, Gen. Yeager broke the sonic barrier 42,800 feet over Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. — the site of Mr. Barrett's successful attempt Monday morning.

Land Vehicle Hits 739.666 mph, Breaks Sound Barrier in U.S. Run

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Dec. 18 (AP) — With more stuntman Stan Barrett at the controls, a rocket-powered dart on wheels roared to 739.666 mph here yesterday to become the first land vehicle ever to break the sound barrier, according to Air Force measurements.

Mr. Barrett set the previous land speed record on Sept. 9 when he reached 638.637 mph (1,023.42 kph) in the vehicle he drove today.

On the dry lake bed of this aviation testing station, Mr. Barrett was driving the three-wheeled vehicle more than 600 mph on the strength of its 48,000-horsepower main engine before he turned on the additional 6,000 pounds of thrust from the engine of a Sidewinder missile.

That sent the Budweiser Rocket through the sound barrier to what the Air Force measured at a little more than 1 percent above the speed of sound. The vehicle had needed to reach at least 731.9 mph (1,180 kph) to break the barrier.

Mr. Barrett accelerated for two miles — which took only 18 seconds. He said he kicked in the Sidewinder after 12 to 14 seconds. "I had it off of bouncing and skipping at the start," he said. "Then it smoothed out just in time for me to hit the button."

"When I hit the Sidewinder, I was really accelerating unbelievably. It was like it hit a wall, but it turned pretty smooth again. Then came the biggest jolt. I guess it was re-entry — going back through the sound barrier while slowing down."

Electronic System Urged For Mail Delivery in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (UPI) — The U.S. Postal Rate Commission yesterday recommended an experimental electronic mail system, operated in part by competing private firms.

The proposal not only would move the Postal Service into a new technological age, but also would introduce a new degree of free enterprise competition to the mails.

Businesses or other large mailers could contract with a private telecommunications firm to send messages in batches of at least 20 to any of 25 cities, yet to be selected.

Postal Service computer equipment in each city would automatically print out each message, stuff it in an envelope and put it in the regular mail for delivery within two days after the message was sent.

Monopoly Rejected

The Postal Service had proposed operating the system as a monopoly, and had signed a contract under which Western Union would exclusively handle the electronic transmission.

But in a 3-2 decision, the commission recommended that private firms handle the transmission in open competition, in which firms with the necessary equipment could send messages to the Postal Service computers.

Commission Chairman Lee Fritschler said open competition would provide cheaper and better service and also avoid a potential jurisdictional dispute if the Federal Communications Commission began regulating the Postal Service.

Awaits Approval

The recommendation now goes to the Postal Service Board of Governors for a decision. Commission officials said if the board quickly adopts the plan, the service could start within 18 months and run until the fall of 1983.

The service would transmit first class letters, but an individual would be unlikely to use the service "unless he has an awfully long Christmas card list," Mr. Fritschler said. But he believes the public will benefit through lower business costs, which in turn would hold down consumer prices.

Murray Gurfein Dead; Ruled on Pentagon Papers

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP) — Murray L. Gurfein, 72, a federal court judge who issued a historic injunction in the Pentagon Papers case, has died here.

Judge Gurfein, who died Sunday, was appointed to the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in 1974 after serving as a U.S. District Court judge in Manhattan since 1971.

One of Judge Gurfein's first cases in District Court was the government effort in 1971 to stop the New York Times from publishing the Pentagon Papers — government documents on the origin and conduct of the Vietnam War.

Judge Gurfein issued a temporary restraining order, blocking the Times from publishing the documents until he made a final decision. He eventually ruled that the Times had a right to publish the papers. The case went to the U.S. Supreme Court, which upheld the Times' right to publish.

Earlier in his career, Judge Gurfein assisted in the prosecution of Nazi war criminals at the Nuremberg trials.

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The deadline for submitting offers was fixed at January 5, 1980, 12 a.m.
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THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUSS-MASSA REGION
SIGNED: LAHMIT LAARIF MOHAMED.

Trudeau to Lead Liberals in Election

From Agency Dispatches

OTTAWA, Dec. 18 — Former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, reversing his decision to resign, said today he will lead the Liberal Party in the campaign for the Feb. 18 election brought on by the parliamentary defeat of Conservative Prime Minister Joe Clark.

"My duty is to lead the party and that duty is even stronger than my desire to return to private life," Mr. Trudeau said at a news conference.

Mr. Trudeau, 60, had announced Nov. 21 that he was resigning as Liberal leader after more than 11 years and four election campaigns in that position. A leadership convention had been immediately scheduled for March in Winnipeg.

In his announcement, Mr. Trudeau criticized Prime Minister Joe Clark's seven-month-old Conservative government for inaction.

'Months of Waste'

"Over the summer we offered no opposition. Instead of months of action there was months of waste," Mr. Trudeau said.

The former prime minister said Mr. Clark had been given sufficient time to show his ability to govern and had failed. "There was failure... to act, failure to govern... promises were abandoned... The decisions that were made by the Clark government were the most damaging to Canadians, at home and abroad."

Mr. Trudeau said he would take steps to improve the Canadian economy, and especially its energy position.

Mr. Clark's Progressive Conservative government, elected May 22, was defeated in a vote of confidence last Thursday in the House of Commons over its budget proposals, which included a controversial 18-cent gasoline excise tax increase.

The minority Conservative government had survived four previous votes of confidence with the help of the small Quebec-based Social Credit Party since the beginning of Parliament's session in October. However the Social Credit ab-

Reverses Decision to Resign

tained from the crucial budget vote, allowing the combined opposition of the Liberal and New Democratic Party to defeat the government.

The former prime minister appealed to voters in western Canada to give him support and elect a new Liberal government. "My colleagues and I will carry to every corner of Canada the message of the Tories' failure, and our plans to set things right."

"I very much want western Canadians not only to feel but to be involved in... nation-building," Mr. Trudeau said. His party was reduced to two seats in the four western provinces in the May 22 election.

Liberal members of Parliament and senators, after an 11-hour session Friday, unanimously endorsed Mr. Trudeau for the leadership, a move that was backed by the party's 36-member national executive the next day.

Liberal caucus chairman Jacques Giguère said over the weekend that Mr. Trudeau told his colleagues he would reconsider his resignation if he had the full support of the caucus.

Difficult Decision

Mr. Trudeau said when he announced his resignation he was looking forward to spending more time with his three sons. He called his decision to postpone his retirement "the single most difficult personal decision I have ever made."

Mr. Trudeau said he made his decision last night.

Mr. Trudeau said that whatever happened, the February general election would be his last. It will be the fifth he has fought since his election to Parliament from a Montreal seat in 1965, and the fourth as Liberal leader, a post he won at a party convention in 1968.

His decision to lead the party ended a possible crisis for the Liberals as they entered the two-month election campaign.



Pierre Elliott Trudeau

If he had decided to stick by his resignation decision, the party would have had to choose a new leader and gear up its campaign at the same time.

Mr. Trudeau made his announcement as Prime Minister Joe Clark and New Democratic Party leader Ed Broadbent were already on the campaign trail.

Transit Strike Causes Traffic Jams in Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (AP) — Commuters forced into their cars by a transit strike squeezed into downtown Chicago by the tens of thousands this morning, creating huge traffic jams on streets where officials suspended all parking rules.

About a million riders, who normally would take Chicago Transit Authority buses or trains, had to find other ways to get to work on the second day of the strike by drivers and motormen.

Traffic during extended morning and evening rush hours was snarled as thousands of additional autos swelled the routine stream of traffic around the downtown business district.

Worker absenteeism was reported between 10 percent and 20 percent because of the shutdown of buses, subways and elevated trains.

Those who drove to work were taking chances of running short of gasoline because of a tramsters strike. Long lines formed early at the few service stations open. A Chicago Motor Club spokesman said the situation was "quite serious," with about 60 percent of dealers out of gasoline.

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U.S. Bureaucrat Bewails Living by Letter of the Jaw

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (NYT) — A senior official in the Department of Defense has undertaken to tame the Pentagon's mania for acronyms and jargon, a task akin to digging the Panama Canal with a teaspoon.

Gerald Dineen, assistant secretary for communications, command, control and intelligence, told an audience in Los Angeles last night: "We have not done a very good job of explaining communications, command, control and intelligence programs to the public, and it failing has impeded our progress."

"Why are we communicators so poor communicators?" he asked rhetorically. "I believe it is to our propensity continually to use the 'black box' syndrome."

"We break systems down into systems, and subsystems down to electronic entities or black boxes," he said. "Then we assign each of these black boxes an obscure name which has at least five words in it."

"Finally, we defend the need for the black boxes individually to Congress, the news media and the public, referring to each of them in an unpronounceable acronym enabled from the first letters in the word of its name," Mr. Dineen explained.

"So, we go to Congress and tell them that our Wmccas has got to be a BMEWS upgrade, our fuzzy has to be replaced by VE PAWS, we want to keep RCS and DEW in operation, we need to harden the NEACP, and we

have to improve our MEECN with more TACMO and begin planning to replace Afsatcom with Triple-S," he said.

"And then we wonder," Mr. Dineen said, "why no one understands."

He was describing, for the benefit of the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association, the sensors, navigational instruments, command centers and communications apparatus of the nation's command and control systems.

He concluded on a small note of triumph: "I avoided the use of acronyms. My goal has been not only to encourage you to approach the Congress and the public in the same way, but also to assure myself that such an approach is indeed possible."

Not entirely.

Mr. Dineen had referred in his speech to Navstar, SHF, UHF, LFVLF and VHF-FM, acronyms for communications devices. Even so, he gets a GRAPE — Grade-A for Positive Effort.

S. Navy Jet Explodes

UMA, Ariz., Dec. 18 (AP) — A Navy jet loaded with ammunition weapons-training flight caught on takeoff yesterday and exploded through an airport hangar, killing at least one person in the blast. The pilot ejected safely before the plane exploded.

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Mrs. Thatcher's Rising Stock

Political stereotypes can be swiftly broken. When Margaret Thatcher became the first woman to serve as Britain's prime minister, it was near-universal wisdom that she would make her mark in domestic policy. With just a touch of chauvinism, male observers called her a tyro in diplomacy, handicapped by rightist doctrines and likely to stumble badly, the first time out, on Zimbabwe Rhodesia; she seemed an Iron Maiden without the velvet touch.

That was last March. The Margaret Thatcher who arrived Monday for her first U.S. visit as prime minister is being received as the most effective British statesman (she would score "stateswoman") since Harold Macmillan, the fabled Supermac. Hours after her White House meeting with President Carter, the long-sought cease-fire in Rhodesia became a reality in London, when the leaders of the Patriotic Front's guerrillas put their initials on a British-designed agreement. In southern Africa, at least, this season's prayers for peace will be realized.

To be sure, the day-to-day negotiations were carried out by Mrs. Thatcher's artful foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. He brought off yet another last-minute agreement by allowing additional assembly points for the guerrilla armies, the last sticking-point in 14 weeks of negotiations. With a

British governor already in residence in Salisbury, the path is now open to an electoral resolution of a bitter civil war. But while Lord Carrington wielded the baton, Prime Minister Thatcher wrote the political score. The final credit belongs to her.

Mrs. Thatcher can expect no rest, however. Having succeeded in Africa, she confronts deepening challenges in Northern Ireland, the scene of one of Europe's oldest tribal conflicts. Americans hope she can apply the same touch, although peace seems more remote than ever. IRA bombs have claimed the lives of five more British soldiers in Ulster—on the eve of a conference the British called to restore elective self-government there. In the Republic of Ireland, the conciliatory Jack Lynch has been succeeded as prime minister by Charles Haughey, who has been a hard-line advocate of Irish unification.

On the record, Haughey cannot be viewed as a promising partner for British peacemaking. But Mrs. Thatcher's example of confounding the facile soothsayers and responsibility—have a dominion of their own. Witness the presence in the United States of Mrs. Thatcher, no longer just a friend and ally, but an acclaimed peacemaker.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Time to Tell Seoul

What looked for a moment like a murder mystery in South Korea turns out to be an ugly coup. The arrest of 16 top officers this week by their hard-line rivals seems to eliminate the chance for an early turn toward democracy. Americans cannot afford to watch this grim drama in silence.

President Park's assassination, six weeks ago, created a new opportunity to build a freer political system. But the South Korean officials most open to change have now become the principal casualties of the "investigation" of his murder. While a struggle for power raged at the highest levels, acts of repression alternated with promises of reform. But now the struggle appears to have been resolved in favor of a new strongman determined to carry on the Park tradition of dictatorship.

The United States is harmed by these developments even if it cannot control them. The 38,000 U.S. troops in South Korea deter a real threat from North Korea. Their presence serves U.S. strategic interests regardless of who rules in Seoul. But the denial of freedom in a country in which Americans are so deeply involved is a continuing embarrassment and even danger to U.S. interests.

As the Iranian revolution should have made clear, a government that is contemptu-

ous of the aspirations of its people cannot indefinitely assure their loyalty. The people of South Korea are strongly anti-Communist. But the longer their rulers suppress the pent-up desire for a more representative system, the greater the danger of an explosion. And the more unrest in the South, the greater the temptation for aggression by the North.

The United States cannot be the arbiter of South Korean politics. But recent history suggests that it could exert a greater influence. The clear expressions of Washington's concern persuaded Park to permit relatively free elections in 1963, 1967 and 1971. But in recent years, the official U.S. view has been muted. Violations of human rights did not greatly affect the Carter administration's policies toward South Korea. And while it could be argued that Park had grown immune to foreign pleading, the situation clearly changed after this year's rioting and his assassination.

This week's events will make orderly change much more difficult. Nevertheless, a more emphatic U.S. voice might still influence events. South Korea's hard-line generals have demonstrated no political sensitivity and evoked no broad popular support. Their democratic opponents have done both. They should not be abandoned.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Radioactive Ignorance

Nearly 35 years after Hiroshima and more than 80 years after the discovery of radioactivity, the vast majority of Americans do not have the vaguest idea what it is. Even the common units in which radioactivity is measured—curies, rads and rems—are as meaningless to people as the most impenetrable gibberish of advanced mathematics. This is a form of ignorance that is risky to live with.

It also produces fear of the unknown. During Three Mile Island, a tiny amount of radioactivity was discovered in the milk at neighborhood dairies. This was duly reported by the media—12 picocuries per liter found in local milk!—and generated cries of panic. But wait. Picocuries? What in the hell is a picocurie? In fact, the amount of radioactivity discovered is several thousand times less than an amount that would have justified precautionary measures. But how could you know? And who could trust a government that in the past had—perhaps knowingly—allowed members of its armed forces and citizens of Utah to be exposed to clearly dangerous levels of radioactivity?

Even if the nuclear industry were dismantled tomorrow, radioactivity would still be inescapable. It comes at us as cosmic rays and occurs naturally in radioactive substances in the earth and in all living matter. Trying to convince a congressional committee that certain standards for the disposal of nuclear waste are too strict, Nobel laureate Rosalyn

Yalow pointed out the other day that the amounts of radioactive potassium and carbon present in a normal human being would require that person—if he or she were a dead laboratory animal—to be disposed of as nuclear waste.

The most important source of radioactivity—and here is where ignorance breeds risk—is medical and dental work. As much as 99 percent of all normal exposure above the natural background comes from medicine. X-rays are the most common source, and the most grossly overused. Though most medical exposures are low doses, the thing to remember is that the effects of low levels of radiation are simply unknown. The only safe rule to follow in the face of this uncertainty is that any unnecessary exposure is unwise.

Modern medicine is here to stay and so, apparently, are nuclear reactors. Society could live with them a lot more comfortably, and more safely, if Americans had a basic knowledge of what radioactivity is, what its properties are, which parts of the body are most sensitive, what annual doses are thought to be safe, and what amounts are known to be dangerous. Providing that knowledge is the responsibility of the schools, the federal government and the scientific establishment, and none has done the job very well. Whether people will care enough to learn it remains to be seen.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
December 19, 1904

SALONIKA, Greece—The situation is critical in Macedonia, and the Turkish government seems simply to have lost its head. Confusion reigns in all departments of the government's offices, and officials of all grades abuse their powers. The inertia of the military is only equalled by the arrogance of the police. Civilians are utterly helpless, and have no rights. Meanwhile, the Greeks are organizing civil war, and the Bulgarians, who have been ready for a long time, are only waiting their opportunity for a "grand coup." The Turkish authorities excuse their inaction under the pretext of letting the conflicting parties wear each other out.

Fifty Years Ago
December 19, 1929

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A man took the stand here today in the trial of four men accused of torturing him and burning him alive. Declaring himself to be Connie Franklin, he said he had escaped from a hospital where he had gone for treatment of nervous disorders resulting from war service, and told of his courtship with Tillie Rummner, a mountain girl, who said she had seen him murdered. The man traced his actions from the day of the alleged killing and said the only accident that had befallen him was when he was intoxicated and fell off a mule. When the girl told him she wanted to delay their wedding, he testified, he disappeared.



Tibet: Communism Replaces Feudalism

By Buddhadasa P. Kirthisinghe

NEW YORK—Tibet is a fascinating land, sitting at the foot of Mount Everest in the mighty Himalayan range. For centuries it existed in semi-isolation from the rest of the world. Thus it was able to develop a unique culture and civilization blending its folk traditions with those of India.

The primary force that produced this special culture was Buddhism, which was introduced from India in the 8th century A.D. Buddhism, plus, Tantrist practices that were borrowed from the Indus culture, and Tibet's own cults blended to form Tibetan Buddhism, known as the Vajrayana school. Because of the heavy infiltration of traditions of its own primitive "Bon" religion, it is extraordinarily rich in rituals that are not found in other schools.

State Religion

With the assimilation of Buddhism as a way of life and philosophy, it became the state religion of Tibet in the 11th century A.D. With the assimilation of its own folk traditions, it developed its own personality in expressing the Buddhist way of life, which today is called Lamaistic Buddhism. Monasteries were developed throughout the land, where the lamas, or monks, studied, meditated and ruled.

The head lama was called the Dalai Lama, meaning the Ocean of Wisdom, who became the head of state. He administered the land with total temporal, economic and political power. In this peculiar way, it produced a feudalistic, theocratic (Lamaistic) autocracy. Tibet's main contacts, with India and China, were made principally for trade. The tiny kingdoms of Sikkim, Bhutan, Ladakh and Mongolia also accepted the Tibetan form of Buddhism.

Tibet was feudalistic when China invaded it in 1959 and made it an autonomous state. How did a country patterned on Buddhist principles become a theocratic autocracy while the Buddha emphasized democratic principles? It may have been because of the influence of Tibet's pre-Buddhist traditions.

The Vinaya, which contained in detail the monastic code of discipline for Buddhist monks, asked them to observe temporal affairs and leave all economic and political affairs to the laity.

Since the Communist takeover,

Tibet's administration has become more liberal and socialistic. The lamas are allowed to follow their spiritual and temporal path, while all the administrative and political affairs are handled by specially trained lay people.

In pre-Communist times, the Lamaistic autocracy and their associates controlled all arable land, from which peasants scratched out a bare subsistence. This has changed vastly under the present Tibet-Communist administration and the peasants are economically far better off today than ever before. The Chinese have improved education and health services and have introduced some small industries.

However, the hold of religion on the people of Tibet has not changed much, although the number of

monasteries has been drastically reduced, from more than 2,000 to about 20, and the Dalai Lama's palace in Lhasa has been turned into a museum. There is as much religious freedom as before, as China itself has liberalized its own religious activities.

Return?

Certainly, the Dalai Lama can return to Tibet as the head lama if he so chooses. But he would have no economic and political hold on the Tibetan people. For these reasons, he has not accepted China's overtures to return.

The Dalai Lama was in Europe before going to the United States for 40 days in September. While in the United States, he acted like an exiled head of state, pleading for an independent and free Tibet. But

here the United States is in a difficult position as it cannot, on valid principles, support the re-establishment of a feudalistic oligarchy, and it also regrets the Chinese occupation.

The changes that have taken place in Tibet since 1959 are compatible with the principles enunciated by the Buddha. And it is hard to state emphatically which, of communism or feudalism, is the better of evils.

But the Dalai Lama is a serene and noble monk. Back in Tibet he could still practice the monastic traditions of his Himalayan land.

The writer is a representative of the Maha Bodhi Society of India and Sri Lanka and the World Fellowship of Buddhists. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Amnesty's Growing Pains

By John Gretton

LONDON—Jean Bebel Bokassa lost his Central African Empire earlier this year, at least in part through the efforts of the London-based human rights organization Amnesty International. In exposing and protesting his part in the massacre of over 100 schoolchildren, it paved the way for the French-ruled coup that toppled the megalomaniacal tyrant.

But that was relatively easy meat. This month, Martin Ennals, Amnesty's secretary general, is touring the United States trying to persuade federal and state governments to abandon the death penalty. Probably he will have less success there than his organization did in Africa. Nevertheless, Amnesty International has become a power in the world, and its voice will be listened to.

Quite what that voice is, though, is not as simple or as obvious as it was 18 years ago, when a small band of idealists got together to lobby for "forgotten" political prisoners all over the world. Relying almost exclusively on information received, Amnesty would "adopt" a prisoner in any country who was behind bars for political reasons, and campaign on his or her behalf. The goal was straightforward: to obtain that prisoner's release.

General Issues

That goal still survives in the "prisoners of conscience" campaign that was launched last year as a reminder of Amnesty's original purposes. But this has been overlaid by campaigns on a series of general issues, under the umbrella heading of human rights. This covers not only violations of such rights, but pressuring governments into signing and ratifying the 1966 UN-sponsored international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights.

Yet with success have come strains, partly from the growth of its own internal bureaucracy, partly from having to deal face to face with governments and international organizations. A certain vacillation is evident. Is it enough just to sift the information that comes in, check it where possible, and then campaign on it? Wouldn't it be more effective, and make for an easier dialogue with the governments concerned, if human rights violations were set in the context of the laws and practices of the countries concerned? After all, as Dick Oestgen, deputy secretary general, pointed out, governments are becoming much more skillful at defending themselves against human rights charges, and Amnesty's cases, therefore, need to be proof against all counter-attack.

Amnesty's growing pains are also reflected in the fact that the European group has also to cover Iran, the United States and the Caribbean. All this without one cent of any government's money, except occasionally for its relief program.

Ardent Quaker

This evolution has been paralleled, and made possible, by a tremendous growth in resources. Amnesty now has branches and a staff of 150. As recently as 10 years ago, one researcher had to cover the whole of Latin America, plus Spain, Portugal and the Portuguese colonies in Africa. Now there are up to five researchers on each of the five main areas of the globe—Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Europe.

The "ad-hocery" endemic in any such organization is reflected in the fact that the European group has also to cover Iran, the United States and the Caribbean. All this without one cent of any government's money, except occasionally for its relief program.

The breakthrough came in the early 1970s when, under the influence of Eric Baker, an ardent Quaker and one of the founder members, Amnesty launched an international campaign against torture. At first, this was highly unpopular. In 1973, UNESCO canceled its offer to let Amnesty hold a meeting in its office in Paris, under pressure from member governments. Yet two years later, the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 3452 on the protection of all persons from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Amnesty had become an international pressure group to be reckoned with.

Yet with success have come strains, partly from the growth of its own internal bureaucracy, partly from having to deal face to face with governments and international organizations. A certain vacillation is evident. Is it enough just to sift the information that comes in, check it where possible, and then campaign on it? Wouldn't it be more effective, and make for an easier dialogue with the governments concerned, if human rights violations were set in the context of the laws and practices of the countries concerned? After all, as Dick Oestgen, deputy secretary general, pointed out, governments are becoming much more skillful at defending themselves against human rights charges, and Amnesty's cases, therefore, need to be proof against all counter-attack.

Already, in some cases, Amnesty researchers are reluctant to release information on particular cases until a major report on a country or an area is ready. One such, on the Middle East, is currently in preparation. Another, of over 150 pages, came out last year on the People's Republic of China, complete with extensive quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao. That report took several years to prepare, and is unlikely to have any effect in China itself, though it could increase Amnesty's credibility in other Asian countries. But how many individual prisoners could have been helped in other parts of the world if the resources devoted to that report had been used differently?

Amnesty's force and success derived from its single-minded devotion to the cause of political prisoners, wherever they might be. Recently, however, its concern with wider issues has led it to be concerned also with balance—between, for example, economic and social rights on the one hand, and civil and political rights on the other. But that is a political mine field which Amnesty could be well advised to avoid altogether.

Reluctant

A good resolution for Amnesty International in 1980 might be: "Stick to people, forget the context." The writer, a London-based journalist, wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Letters

Crimes of Hess

Re the item in "International Opinion" on "Time to Free Hess" (IHT, Nov. 30):

As a Jew and as a human being, it grieves me to see that there exist people who believe that any Nazi war criminal will ever pay a sufficient price for his crimes. Mr. Hess could live to be a thousand years and still never "pay" for what he did to humanity and the Jewish people.

R.K. KOHEN.

Milan.

Justice?

So long as the United States continues to establish and support vicious dictators like the deposed shah of Iran, we are going to be rewarded with people like Ayatollah Khomeini.

Set up Batista, you get Castro. Set up Samozia, you get the Sandinistas. Set up all the Nhus and Diems, you get the Viet Cong. All of which seems like justice, to me.

Next on the list are Marcos of the Philippines and the regime of for-

mer President Park in South Korea. Not to mention most of Latin America.

I didn't notice any Americans shedding tears over the thousands of democratic Iranians tortured and murdered by the shah and his secret police. Are we now supposed to go to war for 50 U.S. Embassy employees? Spies? Many are, of course.

Is it out of the question that Washington can find, erect and support genuinely democratic, moderate governments in its various satellite states, instead of monsters and butchers who create deep hatred for the United States and ultimately give way to the likes of Khomeini and Castro?

GORDON ACKERMAN.

Helsinki.

Price We Pay

As always, the United States is damned if it does and damned if it doesn't. But, it is the price we pay for succeeding in the prime ideology of the many.

FRED GILBERT.

Geneva.

Learning Abroad

Following The Washington Post editorial (IHT, Nov. 12) concerning a recent presidential commission report on the inadequacy of foreign language and international studies in U.S. educational institutions, I attest to this gross inadequacy in my U.S. education.

European high school students are very well versed in international current events as well as U.S. internal events. Most have had considerable exposure to a foreign language (notably English). U.S. high school students are led to be more interested in the annual cross-town rivalry game. . . . This results in such selfishness on the part of Americans vis-a-vis the world (as evidenced in our current oil troubles) that it's disgusting.

Having lived in France for the last five years, I've learned to correct my originally atrocious French (learned from U.S.-accented teachers in the United States) and awaken from my egotistical only-the-United-States-counts slumber that affects so many of my fellow citizens.

JANIS LANSKY-DOUVREUX, Montalivet, France.

Carter's Hot-Air Balloon

By W.F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The festooned his announcement campaign for re-election to the White House, ended in the dark of gloom over the Ayatollah's kidnapping of U.S. hostages. President Carter, most of his conspicuous moments, including an address to Congress, and a nomination to run again, was accompanied by pink champagne, mace or balloons, a commander in chief was pacing the bridge, day his mind focused on the total objective on which he had trained: the U.S. hostages.

Now, in a discreet morning newspaper, President and Mrs. Carter, for 1,000 people, will see the Carter-Peter Duchin and his chesters to play in the Tables were laden with trout and salmon, crab, roast beef, marinated and mushrooms, cheese, chocolate, champagne and a Christmas punch, page B-7 of the paper. On was the headline, Carter Leads Kennedy in a Sal Among Democrats.

The new-found jollity is not related to the antecedent whether Carter himself, or Strauss, deserves the credit. Whether Carter himself, or Strauss, deserves the credit. Whether Carter himself, or Strauss, deserves the credit. Whether Carter himself, or Strauss, deserves the credit.

Most observers will agree following: If two things are open, Carter would be enough reinvigorated. That the U.S. hostages are whole. The second is that the toll is either dignified moved. It would of course did if he were to announce version to the Baptist and publicly repeat his One might in all decency that outcome, but something that would do, Alvin are not in fact responsible challenge to Khomeini's by the rival ayatollah, it lunge should have the plunging Iran into a crisis likely that the United somehow reap the benefits been the cause of the in a vague sort of way.

Carter will be thought averaged the national law. But what if the ayatollah frees the prisoners, let us trying and finding them public will be left with an unconscious transfer will be looking to Carter to form his elects for punishment during government of here is the rub. It is hostages having been the United States will military action of the kills in death for men, children. Discrete targets not that easy to find. The bile vital organs of the economy, this side of the its entire industrial plant, fields. But to destroy them be unlike waging an war of aggression against West Germany and Japan.

Economic blockades punish Iran suffer from abilities, the first the not in disposition to wage war, a of any kind, other all circumstances, and on the relative ease with Iran's needs could be met. Economic supplies from the of the world.

The likelihood, then, is an insolent symbol of that attaches to violations sovereignty. And all Carter's challenges, which his own party or in the Party, will find it difficult. I am what they would have. Carter's ships, his strength, hurry how to cure. It is a go through an entire campaign only stymieing about windfall profits. That the Republicans is though weak against the of the reborn Carter and grow stronger and stronger realize that weak after, by the ayatollah is in are the U.S. hostages.

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U.S. Tries to Keep Reform On Agenda in South Korea

By William Chapin

SEOUL, Dec. 18 (WP) — After attending the funeral last month of assassinated President Park Chung Hee, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance expressed optimism that the South Koreans would work together to build a "secure, stable and prosperous future." That optimism was shaken by the military upheaval last week.

The U.S. role since has been to try to pick up the pieces. The goal has been to keep on track the movement toward reform that began under the acting president, Choi Kyu Hah, and was successful enough to surprise many doubters here. It included the release of political prisoners, abolition of an anti-dissident decree and the beginnings of constitutional liberalization.

But now there are new men at the top of the powerful military establishment and in Mr. Choi's Cabinet who may or may not be prepared to let that movement continue. U.S. officials are said to be pressing them hard to let it go on. Specifically, they are demanding that there be no interference with the drive to amend the constitution, a new election law and permit road participation in a presidential election as soon as possible.

'Words Are Good'

Ambassador William Gleysteen is being conveying that message in series of meetings with government and military officials. The results are unknown outside the U.S. embassy. A source said yesterday that there have been verbal assurances that democratization will not be impeded. "The words are good," a source said.

The main problem for the Americans is that they are unsure of the motives and political sentiment of the newcomers who took over the military and put three of their pieces in Mr. Choi's new Cabinet. Besides those moves, the new group is not indicated how far it intends to move in politics. "They certainly acted against the military establishment, but that doesn't mean

they will move against the whole fabric of society," the source said. For the moment, the Americans seem to doubt suggestions that the new generals represent a rightist insurgency that wants to turn back the clock and retain Park's constitution and one-man authoritarian rule.

As evidence, it is pointed out that some members of Mr. Choi's new Cabinet are sympathetic to dissident viewpoints, although they hold less powerful positions than the men insisted upon by the generals. Some Park-era hardliners were removed. Mr. Choi has said almost nothing since the revolt last Wednesday, but his premier, Shin Hyon Hwak, has publicly promised that political change will not be held back.

The view that the verdict is not yet in on the newcomers is shared by other foreign observers. "This is not just a case of lawless against doves," said an Asian diplomat stationed here. He believes that the insurgency was in large part a rebellion of young officers against older ones suspected of corruption and favoritism in promotions. But he also thinks that the younger officers share a view that political reform was coming too fast, and that they may want to slow it down.

It is not clear here what kinds of pressure the United States is using to resist suspected plans to disrupt the process of political reform. It is said to be using tough language to explain that efforts to interfere with constitutional reform would make future cooperation with the United States extremely difficult. There is apparently no intention of reverting to the now-discarded plan to withdraw U.S. troops from the country.

To outside observers, the main contest in Seoul now is one of gaining elbow room for acting President Choi to promote liberalization as he did before the military intervention last week. The question is how far he can go on constitutional reform under pressure from the United States to move a long way, and from the military to pull up short.



Former KCIA director Kim Jae Kyu speaks at his trial for the assassination of President Park.

Killer Declares 'No Regret'

Seoul Demands Death for 7 in Park Case

From Agency Dispatches

SEOUL, Dec. 18 — The prosecution today demanded the death penalty for seven men for the assassination on Oct. 26 of South Korean President Park Chung Hee. They included the former head of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, who asked that he alone be executed and that the other six be spared.

The country's new military leadership meanwhile issued a manifesto that declares a purification theme for the reform of public life, while at the same time asserting that the generals will keep out of politics. Prosecutors asked the death penalty for Kim Jae Kyu, the former KCIA head who admitted firing the fatal shots at President Park on Oct. 26; Kim Kae Won, Park's chief presidential secretary, who was present during the shooting, and five former KCIA agents. A five-year prison term was asked for Yoo Suk Sol, a KCIA agent accused of destroying evidence.

The accused stood silent in court, most with their heads bowed, while the death sentences were requested. Execution of civilians in South Korea is by hanging. The one military man in active service among the accused, Col. Park Hung Joo, who

was the KCIA chief's bodyguard, faces death by firing squad. Sentencing was scheduled for Thursday. Kim Jae Kyu said in a final statement to the court that he had "no regret" for the killing. He asked that his co-conspirators be spared. "I take the whole responsibility, and my execution should suffice," he said. "Justice does not necessarily require many to be killed."

War on 'Flunkys'

In a vague and often contradictory statement, the generals who took over the military establishment by force last Wednesday condemned corruption in public and private affairs and threatened a war on "flunkys," which usually means toadying to American influence. Among "deep-rooted obstacles" that need uprooting, the generals said, are violations of business ethics, corruption among public officials, and self-serving agitation in pursuit of social justice.

Coupled with those admonitions, however, is a promise that the generals will stay out of politics and return to national defense as soon as possible. The manifesto was issued by Gen. Lee Hui Sung, the new

martial law commander. It is his first statement of policy since the generals' uprising.

"The military should not meddle in politics," the manifesto said, but it also said: "The martial law command will exert its efforts to root out social irregularities." The promise to keep out of politics was interpreted as a response to U.S. pressure on the generals not to interfere with a political reform movement that began after Park was assassinated.

Despite his verbal reassurance on that point, the manifesto contained a phrase indicating that the generals have their own ideas about whom politics should be left to — namely, politicians "who have patriotic minds and good intelligence." In fact, the generals already are deep into politics, having demanded and won three seats in the new Cabinet of acting President Choi Kyu Hah. It was learned today that they insisted on having one of their number, Gen. Cha Cho Hwan, named director of the KCIA, which has broad surveillance power over civilians. Reliable sources said the demand has been resisted by Premier Shin Hyon Hwak, who demanded a civilian KCIA chief. The military backed down.

The generals' talk of weeding out corruption followed reports that they hope to sideline persons who have prospered illicitly or in close to public office. Such an endeavor would find support in the population.

The attack on "flunkys" is vague, but many South Koreans resent the U.S. big-brother role here, and the term "flunky" usually refers to persons who cater to U.S. interests to advance themselves.

Soviet Pilots Said to Ferry Vietnamese Into Cambodia

By John Burgess

BARANAPRATHET, Thailand, Dec. 18 (WP) — Soviet pilots have flown many of the transport planes ferrying Vietnamese troops to west Cambodia, according to two Cambodian deserters. One of the men said that in July he saw 50 Soviet technicians working on aircraft at Siem Reap airport. The two Vietnamese were interviewed, with a third deserter, at a military prison near here. Earliest month, the three men crossed to Thailand together and were taken into custody. Their names have been withheld to protect relations in Vietnam.

Thailand currently holds about 60 Vietnamese deserters, most of them drafted from southern Vietnam. A few even served in the former South Vietnamese armed forces. Military analysts see their desertion as a sign that the Cambodian venture and the confrontation with China have seriously reached Hanoi's manpower.

One of the deserters, called H, said that he landed at Siem Reap airport in July aboard a U.S.-built C-123 transport, apparently one of the North Vietnamese captured on the old South Vietnamese armed forces in 1975. He saw that the pilot was a Cambodian and other soldiers told him that the man was Russian.

Stayed at Airport

His unit remained in Siem Reap for further training. During that time he said that he observed 50 to 100 Russians working on planes. They did not leave the airport perimeter he said.

A second deserter, called N, was flown to Battambang airport in October. His plane also was piloted by a Russian, he said, and also was a C-123. Dressed in trousers, denim shirts and wearing cumbersome leg irons, the three Vietnamese talked freely their time in Cambodia. Combat troops are all Northerners, they said, and their morale is high. But weapons, used as laborers and obliged to carry weapons, are scarce of the war.

Relations with Cambodian civilians, meanwhile, are generally good. But the Vietnamese are hated because they eat better food, occasionally rob people, and mainly control the Heng Samrin regime.

The three men's stories did not conflict significantly with information that refugees and intelligence sources have provided on Vietnam.

namese forces in Cambodia. Believed to number between 178,000 and 200,000 men, they are stationed in towns and large villages and along major roads.

Months of Training

The third deserter, called D, served in Cambodia the longest of the three. Given only one month of training in Vietnam, he was sent by truck in October of last year to the area around Suoi, along the Vietnamese border. On climbing down from the truck he was surprised to learn from other soldiers that he was in Cambodia.

Two months later, the Vietnamese Army began the westward push that captured Phnom Penh and overthrew the Khmer Rouge government headed by Pol Pot. D's unit followed close behind crack North Vietnamese troops as they drove the Khmer Rouge westward. He eventually reached Battambang province, on the Thai border.

He worked there as a cook and laborer. At times, he said, he was assigned to remove the Vietnamese dead and he said that there were many. "For the first six months, we returned the bodies to Vietnam. After that, we began burying them in Cambodia," he said.

N and H arrived in Cambodia in the second half of this year. They

were apparently sent in as reinforcements for dry season offensives against the Khmer Rouge and rightist Khmer Serei guerrillas.

Like D, they were assigned as rear-echelon laborers. All three soldiers maintained that they were never allowed to carry weapons, even though they were trained in Vietnam to use the AK-47 rifle.

The army did not trust persons raised under the U.S.-sponsored governments in South Vietnam, they said. They were normally put into mixed units — one Southerner for every two Northerners — in an attempt to enforce discipline.

Pro-Vietnamese Cambodians seem to be considered more reliable than Southerners, they said. The deserters said that the Vietnamese have organized a few small units of armed Cambodians. They carry old weapons captured from the Khmer Rouge, do not engage in battles, but occupy areas the Vietnamese already have cleared.

Many Southerners find life in the field intolerable, they said. Moreover, they do not believe political cadres who say that Vietnam is helping out the Cambodian people. "When I saw all the corpses," he recalled, "I began to think that maybe we're not here to help Cambodia, but to take it over."

But there were few discernible cracks in the morale of the North-

erners, who comprise all the combat troops, they said. "The North Vietnamese never get tired," H said. "They'll fight until they get what they want."

Cambodians consider the old and new governments to be equally bad, D said. "The Khmer Rouge killed a lot of people, but the Vietnamese are foreigners."

"With the aid of local people, the three soldiers walked to the Thai frontier dressed as Cambodian peasants. They crossed over Dec. 3. H said that he left behind parents and five brothers and sisters. "I'm very sorry to have run away, but I think I did the right thing," he said.

Lon Nol to See Sihanouk

FULLERTON, Calif., Dec. 18 (LAT) — Former Cambodian President Lon Nol says that he has accepted an invitation from Prince Norodom Sihanouk to discuss forming a coalition to try to win back Cambodia from the current Vietnamese-backed regime.

The deposed leader, who moved to Southern California in March, also said that he wrote to President Carter and United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in July, seeking a UN-supervised cease-fire and elections in his country. Lon Nol said that he received no answer to his letters.

U.S. Project to Study Use Of Sleep-Inducing Drugs

By Bryce Nelson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (LAT) — In an effort to help the 50 million Americans who have trouble sleeping, the government yesterday announced a three-year program to educate physicians and patients about sleep disorders and their treatment.

In the announcement, U.S. Public Health Service officials, including Surgeon General Julius Richmond, cautioned insomnia about using excessive amounts of sleep-inducing drugs because of the health dangers posed by them.

Charles Krauthammer, who is heading Project Sleep, said that many physicians have not been educated to recent findings about sleep disorders and the effects of sleep-inducing drugs.

chotherapy. For depression, "sleeping pills are not the correct therapy," he said.

Mr. Krauthammer said that some drugs used in sleeping pills can accumulate in the body after several nights' use and impair a person's alertness and coordination, possibly interfering with driving or operating machinery.

Sleeping pills can be particularly threatening to people over 60, who use about 40% of the sleep-inducing drugs sold, he said. The elderly are more likely to be taking other medications, making them more susceptible to toxic interactions, he said, adding they are also more likely to have disorders aggravated by sleep medications.

Citing a National Academy of Sciences study indicating that prolonged use of sedative drugs is difficult to justify, Mr. Krauthammer said that 2 million persons take sleeping pills on consecutive nights for more than two months at a time, a practice he found highly questionable.

Drug-Related Deaths

Mr. Krauthammer, who works for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, said more than 2,000 of the 6,000 drug-related deaths in the United States during 1978 were caused by sleeping pills. An estimated half of those deaths were suicides, he said.

Of the 50 million persons in the United States who have trouble sleeping, about 10 million a year go to physicians for help, and more than 5 million are given prescriptions for sleeping pills. During 1978, U.S. physicians wrote 33 million such prescriptions.

The program will consider whether some sleep drugs should be placed under stricter controls, Mr. Richmond said.

Mr. Krauthammer warned consumers to be wary about buying over-the-counter sleep-inducing medicines. He said safety questions had been raised about two ingredients in those medicines — methyprylone and scopolamine — and that the Food and Drug Administration might decide that some medicines should be removed from the market.

Cause of Insomnia

A main objective of Project Sleep, Mr. Krauthammer said, is to tell physicians that insomnia is a symptom, not a disease in itself.

He said that insomnia is often caused by depression, which is best treated by other drugs or by psy-

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MISS WORTH

Un parfum dans le vent



Pilots study photos and flight charts of Anchorage International Airport at the KLM Training Center in Amsterdam.

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So as it turns out, we are not only the choice of many world travelers, we are also a teaching airline. 26 airlines around the world send their pilots to the KLM Training Program in Amsterdam. We don't teach them to fly. We train them to fly better. With an intimate knowledge of each destination's terrain on our world routes. Its configuration, climate, weather, even its botany. And its voices. The people who transmit clearances in English but pronounce it differently from place to place.

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The Brandy of Napoleon

The French Stage

An Actor Takes the Helm of the Comedie-Francaise

By Mary Blume

PARIS (IHT) — The Comedie-Francaise has a new chief, Jacques Toja, an actor who joined the troupe in 1953 and whose nomination to the post of general administrator was greeted with great reviews. "Un Administrateur de Charme," headlined the weekly *Nouvel Observateur*, while *L'Express* noted that for 20 years on the stage he has personified every middle-class mother's dream of the ideal son-in-law.

A tall and self-effacing man, Toja took over his post in time to officiate over the year-long celebrations of the foundation of the Comedie-Francaise by royal decree in 1680. Although Moliere died seven years before the company's foundation, it is still known as the House of Moliere: in the past 300 years, it has performed his plays 29,680 times (Racine comes second with 8,670 performances).

11 New Productions

The company's birthday celebrations include 11 new productions (nearly twice as many as usual) at its main theater, the Salle Richelieu, and at the Odeon and Petit Odeon.

The program, Toja says, "includes all the great authors of our repertoire — French classics such as Moliere, Corneille, Racine, Beaumarchais, foreigners such as Shakespeare, Chekhov, Goldoni, and modern authors such as Arrabal, Marceau and Kalisky. We also have foreign directors — Terry Hands, Antoine Vitez, Jorge Lavelli, Otmars Krcjca."

Celebrations will also include exhibitions, television, appearances by foreign companies and a spectacle put together by members of the troupe — "three plays, each representing a century and each given along with contemporary criticism and reviews," Toja says. "They will be given in January, June and October. On the actual day of the anniversary, Oct. 21, 1980, we'll do all three plays all day long."

The birthday celebrations were in fact devised by Toja's predecessor, Pierre Dux, who, it has been pointed out, in nine years as general administrator succeeded in reforming the company's statutes, restoring its main theater and renovating its repertoire.

While the administration of England's National Theatre by Sir Lau-

rence Olivier was not considered a success, in France, as Pierre Dux showed, an actor can be a very good company head.

No Contradiction

"The contradiction between acting and administration may seem total, but it isn't to spirit," Toja says. "I was chosen because I was a member of the administrative board for 15 years — they knew I could read a balance sheet. The Comedie-Francaise is above all a troupe. To direct it well you have to know the actors well. It's not like being someone who can hire anyone he wants — you have to think of the sensibility and the diversity of the actors you have at hand."

His job, Toja says, is to formulate the company's artistic policy. "If the administrator were a creator it would be a pity to block him in administration, and at the same time he would view the job through his own creativity. An actor, as an interpreter, is more objective."

When Louis XIV founded the Comedie-Francaise it was the only company allowed to play in French, a monopoly it kept until 1789. Each regime took the company in hand.

Napoleon obliged members of his government to rent — and pay for — boxes at the theater and he gave a lot of advice on acting to Talma and others. "The Comedie is France's pride," Napoleon said, "the Opera but her vanity."

The Comedie, which receives a state subsidy of more than 50 million francs a year, is still very much under the government's jurisdiction: its head is named by the president of the republic. Its actors, Toja says, should not however be considered as functionaries.

"Functionaries always do the same thing. The Comedie actors are less functionaries than the boulevard actors who play the same role for two years. Our actors have to risk change — from comedy to tragedy, from Moliere to Beckett."

Still, the company's conventions are rigidly maintained. There are 70 members of the troupe, divided into *pensionnaires* and higher-ranking *societaires*. If a *pensionnaire* has not been elected to the higher rank after 10 years, he never can be. One actor has been a *pensionnaire* since 1946. The minimum salary is 4,000 francs a month plus a premium per performance, known as a *feu*, which starts at 80 francs for a *pensionnaire*.

Societaires are prohibited from appearing in the commercial theater in Paris or from taking any other acting job without permission. New productions are given a generous rehearsal period of at least two months but during this time the actors will also be playing at night and doing radio broadcasts during the day. "We do 10 performances a week, 600 a year — three times what a normal French theater does — plus radio and television," Toja says. The company also does an annual French tour and a foreign tour every two years.

Only 10 percent of the government subsidy goes to new productions (the rest is spent on salaries and general expenses). More than 200,000 tickets — about half the total available — are subscribed for in advance and the company plays to almost full capacity. But the main houses, the Salle Richelieu and the Odeon, are small, with about 900 seats each, only 800 of which offer good visibility.

Weekly Soirees

Among the subscription audiences are those at the weekly black tie *soirees habillees*. "Sometimes people come for 30 years, the tickets are handed down in the family," Toja says. "They come to dress up and see their friends, they tend to have old-fashioned tastes. They are not the best audiences in my opinion. The best audience is the one that is happy to be there, that chooses its play and its director."

The Comedie-Francaise must tread a fine line between conservatism and innovation. Guest artists can be hired, but only on the understanding that they will come not for a single production but for a year.

"That's how we lasted 300 years — because we are a troupe. The actors are committed to the company. If we started getting guest directors who said I want X or Y for this role, the troupe would collapse."

To keep the classics new, Jacques Toja plans to send the company to play off the beaten track — to the annual avant-garde Avignon festival, for example. "We want to renew what the Comedie-Francaise has had for a long time," he says, "and make it not just a museum of our repertoire but a place where theatre is alive."



Jacques Toja

"More objective."

Music

Zany Show: 3 Offenbach One-Acters

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 18 (IHT) — The Paris Opera has made sure of its share of the holiday trade with "Vive Offenbach" at the Salle Favart, three of the composer's one-acters staged and performed with inspired zanyism.

Robert Dhery, who directed, and his designer, Bernard Dayde, imposed an arbitrary unity by placing all three pieces in the Les Halles neighborhood of Paris in the year 1873. Dayde's flexible wooden frame, plexiglass and gauze unit-set leaves the atmosphere to the lighting, costumes and props.

Yet each of these works has its distinct character. One of them, "Monsieur Choufleuri" (1861) is a real Offenbachian masterpiece, with music fully as inventive as the book. It is a scudup both of bourgeois musical sores and of Italian opera, the latter in a hilarious pastiche scene.

The curtain-raiser, "Pomme d'Api" (1873) is one of Offenbach's late operettas and has an air of autumnal melancholy and little of the composer's satirical voice. An older man falls for his new housemaid, at the same time trying to sort out his nephew, who has had a falling out with his mistress, who turns out to be the "maid."

"Mesdames de la Halle" (1858) is Offenbach's first operetta with a chorus and a large cast. Here buffoonery outweighs musical invention, with three male singers in drag as street market harridans, each imagining herself to be the long-lost mother of the lovely Ciboulette.

Dhery's direction hovers between clowning and finding the right tone for each piece. "Monsieur Choufleuri" came off musically and visually with dizzying precision, while "Mesdames" unleashed Dhery's virtuosity at gratuitous sight gags.

The casts were splendid, although Jean-Philippe Lafont stood out in a three-way tour de force as the uncle in love, M. Choufleuri and Mme. Beaurefoudu. Michel Tremprand did a marvelous turn as a kill-dad Belgian buider, and Michel Hamel, Charles Burles and Leonard Pezzino all made fine contributions. The veteran Manuel Rosenthal conducted with calm, affection and sureness of touch.

Films in Paris

Presidential Assassination a la Montaigne

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 18 (IHT) — In a George Grossmith musical comedy, "The Spring Chicken," a busybody dowager had a song in which, after sifting gossip that had come to her ears, she emphatically exclaimed after each revelation: "Of course, I don't know — but I guess."

This is brought to mind by "I comme l'air" (at the Colisee, the Paramount Opera and the Mercury) which is yet another screen speculation on the assassination of President Kennedy. Unlike its forerunners it is transparently disguised, transpiring in an imaginary land where French is spoken and the flag has stripes but no stars.

Its re-elected president is gunned down as he rides in an open auto through cheering crowds and an official inquiry is opened. The key witnesses meet sudden deaths and the chief investigator, after refusing to agree with his colleagues on the evidence gathered, pries further into the matter and, coming on the truth, is murdered before he can inform the public.

What is suggested is not the logical possibility that hostile foreign powers wished to eliminate a popular statesman, but the off-voice accusation that highly placed citizens wanted to execute the president for muddled motives. The ghost of the two-Oswald theory stalks again and by inference the Warren Report is shown as being unwittingly a cover-up job. As a hypothesis, all this, with its stressing of a warning against submission to police authority, is extremely shaky, but as fodder for a whodunit it has made dramatic merits, its intrigues and slayings resembling those of "The Godfather."

Henri Verneuil, who has written and directed it, is a crafty manipulator of underworld thrillers. Even his outlandish invention pales before certain weird incidents of the actual case, so his guessing game, though original, is within bounds.

He has mustered an able cast and under his explicit orders everything moves with disciplined precision. Yves Montand, bespectacled and professorial, is the tireless, dedicated detective, the learns who flies so close to the blazing sun of truth that the wax of his wings melts, and he falls victim to an assassin's bullet. Michel Etcheverry of the Comedie-Francaise is authoritative as the supreme court judge; Gabriel Cattand is the martyred president; Michel Albertini, a handsome newcomer, is the real killer; Jean Negroni sinisterly engineers the conspiracy, and Jacques Seyres is the jaunty, deceptive chief of the secret service. As a sort of sideshow there is a sequence of a psychological experiment illustrating reactions under pressure, with Roger Planchon as the scientist and with Marcel Maréchal and Jacques Denis as his human guinea pigs.

It is unlikely that you will swallow "I comme l'air" as gospel, but you will not be bored by its staggering assumptions.

"Airport 80-Concorde" (at the Elysees, Cinema, the Marignan and the Danton in English) is a star-studded venture, that stretches credulity to the snapping point.

Now, get this. The heroine, a TV commentator, has come upon documents proving that her lover, a devoted aircraft manufacturer, has sold arms to North Vietnam. She boards the Concorde with the incriminating evidence and he, learning this,



Tireless investigator Montand in "I comme l'air."

arranges for the plane to be destroyed on its Atlantic crossing. The Concorde dodges missiles and lands safely in Paris.

One might suppose that there would be international curiosity about such an attack, but not only is no official inquiry undertaken, but next morning the embattled Concorde, its workings sabotaged by a repair hand during its stopover, flies off to Russia. En route it is forced to make a crash landing in the Bavarian Alps and the hearty heroine vows that she will broadcast her findings from Moscow!

The premise is so silly that it is easily forgotten, and perhaps was during the shooting, but the aerial photography is worth a gander, especially the scenes of missiles colliding. The Concorde in question carries an overweight cargo of stereotypes: Alain Delon as a valiant French captain, George Kennedy as his jovial co-pilot, Sylvia Kristel as a hostess engaged in an on-and-off affair with Delon, Eddie Albert as a company representative, Martha Raye as a passenger with a weak bladder, and in the ground crew is Robert Wagner as the nefarious manufacturer, Jennings Lang has produced the air spectacle and David Lowell Rich has directed, betraying his television training. He keeps it utterly superficial, which is a good idea.

"Ratatouille" (at the Biarritz and the Danton in its original version) is reported to be an enormous success in Italy. If so, taste there is in eating

strophic decline. No more into and repulsive rubbish has dined the screen since the Swedish "The Mad Adventures of Paganini" last summer. Maurizio Nichetti, author, director and principal preter, claims to have been hit by the Magic Circus's magic potpourri of gags is comic and depressing unfunny. A sequence a crowd watching a gnomish star and his company form takes up pitchforks against them out of town. One's sympathy goes to the exasperated mob.

In "La Gueule de l'Enfer" (France-Elysees, the Marignan and the Danton) the Gaumont-Kais team of chansonniers Jean Poiret and Michel Serrault up diversifying. Poiret is the of the long-running farce, "L'aux folles," the screen version which — with Serrault as its transvestite — has registered highest attendance of any film in the United States and no's "Baker's Wife" and "Grande Illusion."

In their latest slapstick Serrault has a double assignment playing a campaigning politician of assassination and his do-well, common-man cousin vulgar cousin is drafted to imitate his eminent relative on a public occasion. Poiret, busting party publicity who nates the quick changes and the merry changes. The sketches on thin ice, but their drolls prove expert comic stuff.

Operetta in Berlin

Not-too-Merry 'Widow

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Dec. 18 (IHT) — For his last new production of 1979, the Deutsche Oper Berlin, which usually occupies itself with much weightier matters, has offered Franz Lehar's dear old operetta "The Merry Widow." One can't help wondering why.

Last New Year's Eve, the Theater des Westens was inaugurated as a municipally subsidized house devoted entirely to operettas and musicals. For all its melodious charm, "The Merry Widow" remains an operetta. With its annual number of new productions budgetarily restricted, surely the Deutsche Oper could have spent this money more judiciously.

One must also wonder why the director of the Bavarian State Opera, August Everding, currently one of the busiest and most sought after stage and operatic directors anywhere, made this curious choice for his Berlin operatic debut. Late in rehearsals, ominously enough, he injured his leg so badly that the premiere took place without him.

Other ill omens preceded that. Originally the house had engaged the monomaniac Italian chanteuse Milva for the title role, only to lose, in due time, a laconic bulletin that she would appear subsequently

in some other work. Gwyneth Hook took over the female lead, Rene Kollo as her partner, gives us two of today's leading ers, but whimsically cast, for they feel more at home in Berlin than in Vienna and Siegfried they do here or anywhere else. Hanna Glawari and Count Dr.

Also, this production should have marked the debut in this house of the much touted young couple, Gustav Kuhn. Late during rehearsals, too late even to expose photograph from the premiere, tensions and differences opinion reached a pitch that Kuhn's abrupt departure, bright and bouncy young G. Richter, whom the audience ovation when he first came pit, conducted extremely well, ticularly considering the situation on which he took over.

The music saves the evening appreciable extent. In its part category, this score needs to only to "Die Fledermaus" for its delicious delight. Under Richter's stive leadership, a talented a tractive cast made the most of Lucy Peacock and Sil Jerusalem stood out in the supporting roles of Valentin Rosillon. Benno Kusche, a baritone with the Bavarian Opera two to three decades turns in a performance that Zeta so secure and stagey, most of his associates might taken lessons from him.

Jose Varona designed the times and the fustian. Nouveau sets. Perhaps not all oil Beaton designed "My Lady" has anyone put on an eye-popping show of elegant mine sartorial eccentricity.

Erik Ode, a popular night star, plays the Chancellor. To build up his part, he has specially written, totally extra third-act monologue which over, to put it kindly, like a balloon.

Everding has directed a craftsman's hand, but with a table tendency toward cast. The music, though, survives dominates, and that makes up lot.

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VISITE PANORAMIQUE



Gold Rises to Record 479.50-Oz. Price Uncertainty Causing 'Rush'

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold continued to rise yesterday, ending here at a record 50 an ounce, up \$9.50 from Friday. The dollar was mixed with major currencies in very trading, dealers said.

Gold dealers in Zurich attributed the strength to speculation that the "gold rush" would continue. They also cited fears that oil prices will rise further, despite the stance by moderates at the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Generally, dealers said they believe that OPEC will stick to its price system with surpluses. They were watching for developments at the OPEC oil-price meeting in Caracas. One dealer commented that as long as Saudi Arabia is from increasing its price of oil, the price of gold will rise. He does not agree to cut back next year, then oil prices might not come under particularly great pressure.

According to IMF figures, world gold holdings by its members total 23.97 million ounces at the end of August. At the current price, gold holdings would be valued at about \$443 billion, which could have inflationary implications for international monetary system, analysts say.

Mark Higher

The dollar eased slightly against the Deutsche mark to 1.7315 DM/\$1.7382 DM late yesterday. However, the dollar was higher against the Swiss franc at 1.6100, and the Japanese yen at 160.60. Sterling was unchanged at \$2.1985 compared with \$2.1992.

Elsewhere, the dollar slipped to 145 yen from 139.95 and eased 705 French francs from 4,074.00 to \$Can.1.1748 from \$1.1716.

Rich gold dealers said turnover was substantial in a nervous market.

They expect the U.S. Treasury to hold an auction early next year. This may have a temporary effect on the price of gold. It is not expected to break the trend, they said.

The Midwest, apparently large gold positions are being reduced. Gold holdings and other precious metals, another dealer noted. Others said that demand came everywhere.

The record Zurich closing gold price of \$476.478 an ounce was up \$468.50-470.50 yesterday. Gold was fixed at a record 475 an ounce in London in the noon, up from \$473.50 at the time fixing and up from \$470.50 at yesterday's afternoon.

Debt Ceiling Up for Philippines

MANILA, Dec. 18 (Reuters) — The Philippines' new commercial borrowing ceiling is likely to be \$5 billion in 1980 compared with \$4 billion this year, informed sources said today. About \$500 million of this will be raised directly by central bank as part of its continued borrowing program for re-lending to domestic users, sources said.

An IMF mission, after reviewing the country's situation earlier this month, told the country to reduce reliance on short-term loans in favor of medium- to long-term loans.

The country's outstanding debt is \$8.9 billion. The World Bank has also approved a \$1-billion loan on 1980 official development assistance, the sources said.

Jobless Rate Steady

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP-DJ) — Unemployment was provisionally estimated at 5.6 percent of the force in December, unchanged from November, the Department of Employment said today.

60s Vs. 70s in U.S. Decade Ending Unlamented?

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP-DJ) — In the past decade, the U.S. economy has become larger, more diverse and more efficient. But it has also grown more prone to corrosive inflation, sky-high interest rates, shaky credit arrangements, painful levels of unemployment and huge foreign-trade deficits.

Such, very generally, is how a wide range of economists assess the 1970s. The economy, they say, has clearly failed to "soar" in the decade, as some forecasters had anticipated. But neither has it really "sagged," as some pessimists now assert.

In one respect, analysts say, the decade is ending precisely as it began — with the economy entering a recession. In January 1970, business was at the onset of a slump that lasted 11 months. Now, it is widely believed, another downturn is beginning. In fact, it marks the third since 1970; from the autumn of 1973 to early 1975, the harshest slump since the 1930s occurred. In 1960-69, in contrast, only one recession took place, and it was a relatively mild, 10-month affair.

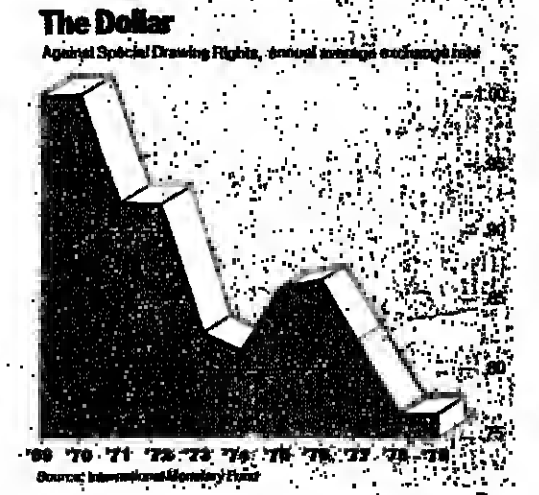
Notwithstanding the slumps, analysts stress that general economic activity has expanded considerably since the beginning of the decade. Pinpointing this expansion is growth registered in four key indicators: gross national product, stripped of inflation, 33 percent in the 1970s compared to 46 percent the previous decade; industrial production, 40 percent against 68 percent; employment, 25 percent versus 18 percent and per-capita income, after taxes and inflation, 24 percent against 30 percent.

Economic Diversification

Along with its growth, analysts stress that the current economy has become more diverse in beneficial ways. New industries, ranging from minicomputers to communications by satellite, have developed.

With the greater increase in jobs in the 1970s, the economy now provides employment for a record 59 percent of the working-age population, up from 56 percent when the decade began.

The composition of the labor force has moved toward stabilization. The volatile manufacturing sector now represents only 22 percent of the work force, down from 25 percent in 1970. The relatively stable service industries now account for 23 percent of the job total, up from 20 percent in 1970. Work in wholesale and retail trade, also relatively stable, now makes up 21 percent of all jobs, up from 19 percent in 1970. And, farm jobs account for only 3 percent of overall employment, down from 4 percent at the beginning of the decade.



Source: International Monetary Fund

Heavy Financing Needed for Growth in 80s Computer Firms Facing Capital Hurdle

By Kathryn Harris

SAN JOSE, Calif., Dec. 18 (LAT) — The \$10-billion semiconductor industry has no trouble finding customers, but it may be hard pressed to find the \$10 billion it will need to finance its anticipated growth in the coming decade, a venture capitalist warned industry leaders last week.

The demand for semiconductors is strong enough to triple worldwide sales by 1989, but it will require \$1 of investment to generate every \$2 in sales, said Donald Valentine, president of Capital Management Services, a subsidiary of Capital Group Inc., a mutual fund and investment adviser.

Mr. Valentine, speaking at a meeting held by the Semiconductor Equipment and Materials Institute Inc., noted afterward that the investment costs have climbed dramatically for the semiconductor manufacturers. "I think five years ago if you invested a dollar you got \$4 in sales," he said.

'Significant Issue'

As a result of the climb in investment costs, if a company is making no more than 10 percent in pretax profits, it is not going to be able to raise the money needed to participate in the phenomenal growth forecast for the 1980s, he contended.

Although his message was not entirely new to the industry, "He's talking about an issue that's

real. . . It's a significant issue that did not exist five years ago. . . that's really the crux of it," said Larry Hootnick, Intel Corp.'s senior vice president of finance and administration.

Mr. Hootnick said that Intel, ranked fourth in sales among U.S.-based semiconductor manufacturers, realized at least two years ago that a good margin of profitability would be essential for future growth. In 1978, the company had nearly 22 percent in pretax profits on revenues of \$400 million.

Industry leader Texas Instruments, in contrast, reported only 10 percent in pretax profits, primarily because of interest expense, said Max Post, manager of TI's investor relations.

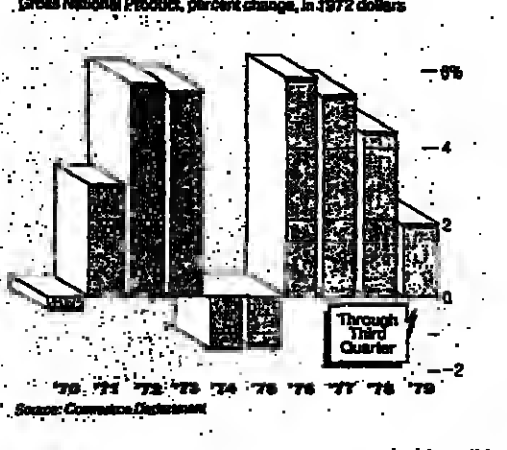
"Their profit is too low and I think it will have to come up," said Benjamin Rosen, a Morgan Stanley vice president who follows the semiconductor industry.

Mr. Rosen and Mr. Hootnick independently agreed with Mr. Valentine's estimate that roughly \$1 in investment will be needed for every \$2 in sales in 1989. The estimate "could be low," Mr. Hootnick added.

Evolving Technologies

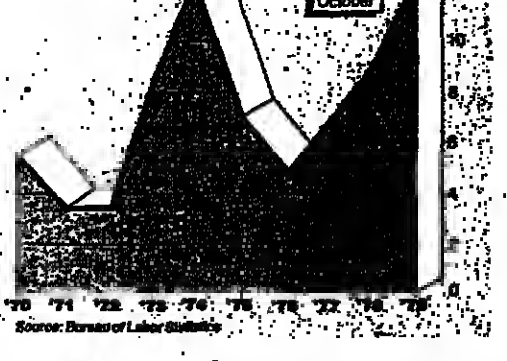
Heavy capital investment is required to keep up with the pace of the evolving technologies. Hand-assembling has given way to photo-mechanical techniques, as the size

Growth



Source: Commerce Department

Inflation



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

of the semiconductor continues to shrink. Texas Instruments, for example, can place the equivalent of 100,000 transistors on a chip smaller than a fingernail.

TI has found that each time it, doubled the volume of its semiconductor production, costs dropped to 70 percent of the previous cost.

As semiconductor manufacturers race to cut prices to win volume in sales and market shares, they sometimes anticipate cost reductions. "In effect they gave away profit they could have made," said Mr. Valentine.

But the emphasis on sales volume may be shifting to profitability as manufacturers position themselves for the huge sums they will have to invest during the next decade.

"I think now if there's a single theme it's profitability," said Mr. Rosen.

Mr. Post conceded that the percentage reductions in cost might change in the future, however, because of the complexity and cost of new semiconductor designs.

Mr. Post expressed confidence in TI's ability to finance its anticipated growth without significantly diluting the company's stock or acquiring other companies.

"In the 1980s, the main problem will be getting good, talented people who know how to design, how to build and how to apply very-large-scale integration," said Mr. Post, alluding to the next generation in semiconductor technology.

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

U.S. Banks Diversified In Exposure 5 Countries Comprise 38% of Claims Abroad

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP-DJ) — The international asset portfolio of the U.S. banking system was widely diversified in terms of "country exposure" in mid-1979, John Heilmann, Controller of the Currency, reports.

A recent survey by U.S. bank regulatory agencies showed that U.S. banks had about \$221.33 billion in international loans outstanding on June 30, he said. Figures compiled by U.S. bank regulatory agencies indicate that about 38 percent of these cross-border and cross-currency claims involved borrowers in five countries — Japan, Britain, Brazil, France and Mexico.

Fifty-six percent of these claims consisted of credits extended by U.S. banks to borrowers in developed countries, he said. Credits to borrowers in non-oil-exporting developing nations comprised slightly more than 27 percent of the total. The members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, he added, accounted for another 10 percent of the total, and the Eastern European bloc represented only about 4 percent.

"No one country, with the exception of Japan, comprises more than 10 percent of the total cross-currency and cross-border claims," Mr. Heilmann advised the Senate Banking Committee. He added that "there are only five countries which exceed 5 percent."

Annual Growth

These five countries, ranked in order by Mr. Heilmann, were: Japan, about \$19.92 billion; United Kingdom, about \$18.79 billion; Brazil, about \$13.26 billion; France, about \$11.72 billion and Mexico, about \$10.09 billion.

Together with the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., a government agency, the Controller conducts a semiannual survey of about 128 U.S. banks with sizable foreign operations. This survey concentrates on data involving lending by U.S. banks and their overseas affiliates to residents of another country and lending in a currency other than that of the borrower. These are known as the cross-border and cross-currency loans.

According to the latest survey, (Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

News and Notes

Ammax Inc.'s earnings will top \$100 million, or \$1.70 a share fully diluted, in the current quarter — up from \$60.8 million, or \$1.01 a share, a year earlier, says senior vice-president Martin Alonzo. Ammax's nine-month earnings of \$262.3 million, or \$4.44 a share, already have broken its prior full year earnings record set last year of \$160 million. Mr. Alonzo credited the increase to higher molybdenum, nickel, copper, oil and gas prices. Ammax also is involved in the production of coal, chemicals, forest products, lead and zinc and through its pending \$341-million purchase of Rosario Resources will become a major silver producer. Mr. Alonzo says Ammax will continue to grant dividends increases. "Our philosophy is that dividends should keep pace with earnings" he says.

Britain Approves Westinghouse

Britain approves Westinghouse as licensor for the pressurized water reactor (PWR) to be installed in the nation's next nuclear power station, Energy Minister David Howell told Parliament. Construction is planned to start in 1982. Parliamentary approval would be needed to build the reactor and an inquiry is to be held in "due course," the minister adds, noting that the choice of reactors for later orders would be taken at a later date. Britain's current reactors are of the gas-cooled type, which have to be built on site, whereas PWR parts can be built elsewhere for assembly on site.

Site Generale de Belgique

Site Generale de Belgique is to pay \$Can.25 a share, or a total of \$Can.69.7 million for the 10.2-percent holding (2.79 million common shares) in Genstar Ltd. currently held by Blue Circle Industries Ltd. of London. Genstar is a major diversified Canadian company. The Belgian holding company already owns 5.3 percent of Genstar directly and another 14.7 percent indirectly through other companies in which it has a stake. Blue Circle says the transaction will result in a book profit for it of about \$22.2 million.

Peko-Wallend

Peko-Wallend will buy the Australian government's 50-percent interest in the Ranger uranium project, opening the way for foreign utilities to receive a major portion of the output. The Australian mining company, which currently owns 25 percent of the project, will acquire the share through a new company called Energy Resources of Australia Ltd. Deputy Prime Minister Doug Anthony says. Participants in Energy Resources will include Australian investors and financial institutions along with Peko. A maximum of 25 percent of the equity capital of the new company would be taken up by major overseas electric power utilities, he adds. As a condition, the utilities would bring with them sufficient sales contracts to ensure the immediate viability of the project. Peko will pay a cash premium of \$Aus.125 million on execution of a firm contract in addition to reimbursing the government for past expenditures and meeting the government's future financial obligations in the project. E-Z Industries holds the remaining 25 percent and did not enter bidding for the government's share. Peko and E-Z originally owned the entire Ranger project, but in 1974, when the Labor Government was in office, Australia's Atomic Energy Commission acquired 50 percent of the operation.

Big Board Prices Decline After Energy Issues Drop

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 — The energy group ran into profit-taking today and led New York Stock Exchange prices broadly lower in heavy trading.

Analysts said the energy group was overextended after weeks of rising prices. They added that end-of-year portfolio switching by institutions and tax selling contributed to market weakness.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 5.97 to 838.65 and declined advances better than two to one as turnover was steady at about 43 million shares.

Analysts said the apparent failure of OPEC to achieve a unified price structure also weighed on the market though Qatar vowed to hold its price at \$27.42 a barrel for a year.

Another worry, analysts said, was the report that November housing starts fell 13.8 percent and that building permits dropped 17.8 percent. (Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

U.S. Income Gains 1.1% In Month Personal-Outlay Rise Confusing Analysts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — U.S. personal income rose a strong 1.1 percent during November, the largest gain since mid-summer. Consumers' personal outlays rose 1.7 percent, the Commerce Department reported today.

"It's surprising," department economist Adren Cooper said of the reports. "I don't know what to make of it. But it does leave a lot of doubt about where we are going."

In a separate report, the Commerce Department said that housing starts fell 13.8 percent in November to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.5 million. The drop followed a revised decline of 8.3 percent in October and put starts 28-percent below year-earlier levels.

The government has predicted that consumers would become very cautious with their money because of near unanimous predictions that the nation will be in a recession throughout the first half of 1980. But the new November statistics did not support those forecasts.

The sharp acceleration in personal outlays, the department said, was prompted by a steep rise in the purchase of both durable goods and nondurable goods. This may indicate fourth-quarter growth may be stronger than some forecasters have been expecting.

Personal income rose \$21.3 billion last month to an annual rate of \$1.99 trillion. It was the largest monthly gain since July's 1.5-percent rise and follows increases of 0.9 percent in October and 0.7 percent in both September and August.

Personal consumption expenditures increased to a seasonally adjusted \$1.58 trillion annual rate in November following rises of 0.1 percent in October and September. Such spending comprise about 65 percent of gross national product, the department said.

Private wages and salaries increased 1 percent to an annual rate of \$1.27 trillion compared with October's 0.8-percent gain. Factory payrolls rose 0.4 percent to \$446.9 billion, a slowdown from October's 0.7-percent increase.

Government wages and salaries rose \$1.2 billion to an annual rate of \$240.2 billion (following a \$3.9-billion rise in October).

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

INSTITUTO DE CREDITO OFICIAL

ICO
Spain

US \$ 250,000,000
Ten Year Loan

Lead Managers

Crédit Lyonnais

Managers

National Westminster Bank Group

Co-Managers

Banco Arabe Español, S.A. "Aresbank"
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Centrale Rabobank
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Crédit Suisse
Société Générale de Banque
S.A./Banque Belge Limited

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft
Aktiengesellschaft
The Fuji Bank, Limited

County Bank Limited
The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited
Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.

Provided by

Banco Arabe Español, S.A. "Aresbank"
Bank für Österreich und Salzburg
The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Centrale Rabobank
Centrale Rabobank Curaçao N.V.
Crédit Lyonnais
The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited
International Westminster Bank Limited
The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited
National Westminster Bank Limited, Madrid
Philippine National Bank
London Branch

BfG Luxemburg, S.A.
Bank of New Zealand
Banque Belge Limited
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
(International) S.A., Paris
County Bank Limited
Crédit Suisse
The Fuji Bank, Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited
The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd.
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
WestLB International S.A.

Agent
Crédit Lyonnais

December 1979

BB

Bank der Bondsspaarbanken N.V.

Amsterdam

Dfls 50.000.000,- 9% bonds 1980 per 1981/1990

Bank der Bondsspaarbanken N.V.

Caisse des Dépôts et
Consignations

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

November 1979.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

[illegible]

NEW ISSUE

All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

November 22, 1979

THE MORTGAGE BANK AND FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION AGENCY OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK

(Kongeriget Danmarks Hypotekbank og Finansforvaltning)

25,000,000 European Units of Account

9% 1979-1991 Guaranteed Bonds, Series LIV

Irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by the
KINGDOM OF DENMARK

KREDIETBANK INTERNATIONAL GROUP

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON LIMITED
PRIVATBANKEN A/S
DEN DANSKE BANK AF 1871 AKTIESELSKAB

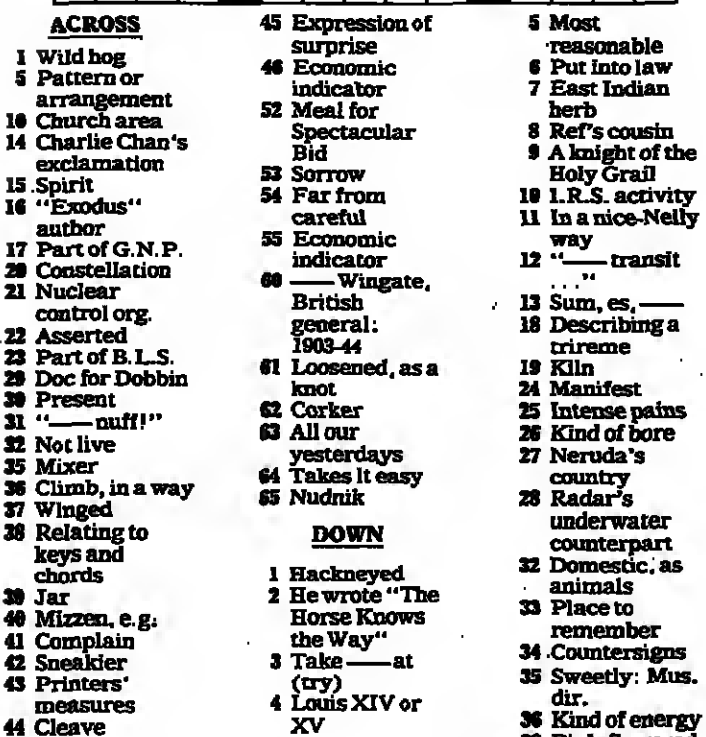
BANK BRUSSEL LAMBERT N.V.
CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
COPENHAGEN HANDELSBANK
R. HENRIQUES JR.

Aigwene Bank Nederland N.V.
American Express Bank
International Group
A.E. Ames & Co.
Limited
Bache Halcyon Stuart Shields
Incorporated
Banca del Gottardo
Bank of America International
Limited
Bank Gutzwiler, Kurz, Bungenier (Overseas)
Limited
Bank of Helsinki Ltd.
Barclays Trust International
Limited
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale de Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême
Banque Internationale de Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Iype S.A.
Banque Louis-Dreyfus
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque Veuve et Commerciale de Paris
Banque Worms
Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A.
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
International Limited
Centrale Rabobank
Christiansen Bank og Kreditkasse
Citicorp International Group
Commerzbank
Aldengeseellschaft
Compagnie Auxiliaire de Gérance Financière S.A.

Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements
(Underwriters) S.A.
Continental Bank S.A.
Country Bank
Limited
Credit Agricole
Crédit Général S.A. de Banque
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Crédit Lyonnais
Den Danske Provinsbank A/S
Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Bank
Aldengeseellschaft
Deutsche & Associates International S.A.
DG BANK
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank
Aldengeseellschaft
European Banking Company
Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen
Sparkassen Aldengeseellschaft
Göteborgs
Hambros Bank
Limited
Hansatis-Osaka-Paniki
Kiepert, Benson
Limited
Kreditbank N.V.
Kreditbank (Suisse) S.A.
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers
International
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting
& Investment Co. (S.A.I.C.)
Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.I.C.
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.I.C.)

Manufacturers Hanover
Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co.
Limited
Morgan Stanley International
Limited
Nederlandse Middenstandsbank N.V.
Nippon European Bank S.A.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich
Orion Bank
Limited
Postbank
The Royal Bank of Canada (London)
Limited
Salomon Brothers International
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated
Société Générale
Société Générale Algérienne de Banque
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Sperberkornes Bank
Sun Hung Kai International
Limited
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)
Limited
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Union Bank of Norway Ltd.
J. Vontobel & Co.
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Williams, Glyn & Co.
Dean Witter Reynolds International
Wood Gundy
Limited

By Eugene T. Maleska



C	O	A	B		C	A	L	F		S	A	L	S
L	E	T	O		O	M	E	O		O	P	I	O
O	M	T	O		N	O	N	E		T	E	M	
Y	O	U	R		N	E	T	Y	O	U	R	L	I
					B	O							
H	A	T			H	A	S	P		D	R	A	P
A	R	R	A		L	A	K	E		C	A	R	R
O	O	U	L		C	O	R	N	O	T	H	I	N
I	S	E			R	E	T	E		A	T	E	N
T	E	N	E		S	A	I	W	A	N		S	E
					A	T	E			O	O		
O	D	D	E		O	N	F	A	V	O	R	I	T
H	O	E			R	A	M	E		A	R	E	
A	I	M	E		E	V	E	N		D	D	N	
O	D	D	E		S	N	E	N		E	N		

C F			C F		
ALGARVE	15 39	Fair	MADRID	12 54	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7 45	Cloudy	MILANI	20 04	Fair
ANAKA	11 22	Cloudy	MILWAUKEE	11 28	Fair
ATHENS	13 35	Cloudy	MONTREAL	-11-2	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17 43	Cloudy	MOSCOW	0 32	Foggy
BELGRADE	16 50	Fair	MURKICH	4 39	Fair
BELIN	4 43	Fair	NEW YORK	-1 28	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7 46	Fair	NICE	13 35	Fair
BUCHAREST	7 45	Foggy	OSLO	-10 14	Fair
BUDAPEST	3 37	Fair	PARIS	6 43	Overcast
CASABLANCA	3 37	Fair	PRAGUE	4 39	Fair
COPENHAGEN	3 37	Snow	ROME	15 39	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	16 41	Overcast	SOFIA	N.A.	N.A.
DUBLIN	N.A.	N.A.	STOCKHOLM	-4 25	Overcast
ZOEBURGH	8 44	Fair	TEHRAN	12 54	Fair
FLORIAN	7 45	Foggy	TEL AVIV	16 41	Fair
FRANKFURT	7 45	Cloudy	TOKYO	12 61	Overcast
GENEVA	1 34	Fair	TUNIS	19 44	Cloudy
HLSINKI	1 43	Overcast	VIENNA	5 41	Overcast
HONOLULU	12 50	Overcast	WAGLAH	12 59	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	12 54	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	-1 30	Cloudy
LA PALMA	21 70	Fair	ZURICH	5 41	Cloudy
LISBON	15 39	Fair			
LONDON	7 45	Showers			
LOS ANGELES	27 81	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles of 2000 GMT.)

CAIRO, Dec. 18 (AP) — Workmen have begun to fashion a new limestone corset for the Great Sphinx of Giza in an effort to combat the erosion that experts fear may one day destroy the 4,600-year-old monument.

The problem is that the once-solid limestone from which the Sphinx was carved is slowly flaking away, said Zahi Hawass, an antiquities inspector at Giza, the Cairo suburb where the monument lies in guard over the burial place of Egypt's ancient kings.

Erosion became a problem 50 years ago when the body of the 66-foot-high, 190-foot-long Sphinx was fully unearthed by archaeologists, he said.

Mr. Hawass said that 600 limestone blocks, about two feet high and a foot wide, will be laid along the sides of the Sphinx to act as a screen to ward off winds that slowly erode the original limestone.

"It is the most extensive repair work undertaken since the Greco-Roman period" when four new paws were added, Mr. Hawass said.

LOOK, MEN, IT'S BEGINNING TO SNOW.

WHEN YOU'RE ON A HIKE LIKE THIS AND IT STARTS TO SNOW, IT'S IMPORTANT TO KEEP MOVING...

WHY?

THAT'S WHY!

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WHAT WITH INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT LET'S NOT GIVE EACH OTHER GIFTS THIS YEAR.

...BUT I GOT A JOB TODAY!

REALLY?

...BLOWING UP BALLOONS FOR THE UNEMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

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HOW ABOUT A NICE AFTER-DINNER WALK?

SOUNDS LIKE A GOOD IDEA

WAKE ME UP WHEN YOU GET BACK

I THINK HE MISSED THE POINT?

Z

KANE

THAT CONCLUDES MY REPORT, GENTLEMEN

I HOPE IT WASN'T TOO LONG

ARE THERE ANY QUESTIONS?

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MOBY WALKER

GOT ANY MONEY, PET?

I'VE ONLY GOT A POUND, BUT I'LL SPLIT IT WITH YOU -

AN' WHILE YOU'RE ON Y' FEET, SHEDDAS Y' COULD IN REEKS NEW CME FOR THIS LOT -!

SHE'S ALL WOMAN SHE'LL HAVE EVERYTHIN' WITH YOU, EXCEPT 'ER WARDROBE

REX, BEFORE YOU LEAVE, TELL ME WHAT YOU THINK IS WRONG WITH SARA.

IT'S A MENTAL ILLNESS THAT I THINK IS DRUG-RELATED, VIKI.

SHE ONCE ADMITTED TO ME THAT SHE SMOKE A MARIJUANA CIGARETTE... BUT THAT HOW 'HARMFUL' IS IT?

NO ONE REALLY KNOWS HOW HARMFUL IT IS -- BUT WHEREVER SHE GOT THAT MARIJUANA, YOU CAN BET THAT THERE WERE OTHER DRUGS AVAILABLE!

I ASKED HER WHERE SHE GOT IT AND SHE JUST LAUGHED -- SAID IT WAS ALL OVER AT SCHOOL, EVERYWHERE! PLEASE, TAKE GOOD CARE OF HER!

BRADLEY BRUNSON
1997

JOAN, YOUR ROOM-MATE TOLD ME YOU WERE HERE IS COMING TO VISIT.

HE'S NOT MY FRIEND, MOTHER. HE'S MY FRANCE.

ZEKE SAYS EITHER YOU'RE COMMITTED OR YOU'RE NOT. AND THE FORCE WITH HIM AS THEK LIVING TOGETHER IS JUST AN EASY WAY OUT.

YOU GOING TO FIELD THAT ONE?

I'M THINK-ING, I'M THINKING!

OF COURSE EVERYONE FREE TO DO WHAT SHE WANTS.

68 Hudson

MAGEL

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

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KYSHU

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ENIAMA

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DITORR

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

COULD MEAN TROUBLE IN A JOINT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Reviewed by John Leonard

John Leonard is on the staff
New York Times.

- 1 TRIPLE, by Ken Pollack.....
- 2 JAILBIRD, by Kurt Vonnegut.....
- 3 THE ESTABLISHMENT, by
4 John McManus.....
- 5 SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by Wil-
6 liam Styron.....
- 7 THE DEAD ZONE, by Sci-
8 pher King.....
- 9 THE LAST ENCHANT-
10 MENT, by Mary Stewart.....
- 11 THE EXECUTIONER'S
12 SONG, by Norman Mailer.....
- 13 THE KISS, by Ripper, by
14 John MacDonald.....
- 15 MEMORIES OF ANOTHER
16 DAY, by Harold Robbins.....
- 17 SHADOW OF THE MOON,
18 by Tom Clancy.....
- 19 WAR AND PEACE.....
- 20 BRANCE, by Herman Wouk.....
- 21 THE MATARESE CIRCLE
22 by Kurt Louthen.....
- 23 THE TOP OF THE WORLD,
24 by Irwin Shaw.....
- 25 THE FORMULA, by Sci-
26 pher King.....
- 27 SILVERSTEIN, by
28 McDonald.....

1. AUNT ERMA'S COOK-
book, by Emma Bonham,
\$2.95
2. THE COMEDY OF
MISTAKES, by John
Horton, Thorndike, M.D., and
Sam Stoddard House, \$2.95
3. SIXTYE BERRY YEARS
-back, by John Horton, \$2.95
4. JAMES -HERIOTT'S
YORKSHIRE, by James Her-
riott, \$2.95
5. CRUEL -HEARTS, by
Marina, \$2.95
6. THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom
Wolfe, \$2.95
7. THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom
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8. HOW TO PROSPER DURING
THE COMING DECADE,
by Robert K. Rutter, \$2.95
9. THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM,
by Nadine Pritikin, \$2.95
10. THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM,
by Nadine Pritikin, \$2.95
11. CAN DREAM, by Robert
Ringer, \$2.95
12. ANATOMY OF AN ELI-
GATOR, by Robert Ringer,
\$2.95
13. SECOND WIND, by Bill Ross
and Taylor Boush, \$2.95
14. THE THERMAN
EXPRESS, by Paul Therman,
\$2.95
15. CONNECTIONS, by James
Therman, \$2.95
16. HOW YOU CAN BECOME
FINANCIALLY INDE-
PENDENT IN TWENTY
MINUTE STAPES, by Albert
Lowy, \$2.95

By Alan T.

MOST kinds of theft — felonies in the library, for example — are entirely deliberate. But theft at the bridge table can be entirely accidental.

A player who opens the bidding in a suit in which the opponents have eight cards or more usually effects a steal. It becomes very difficult for them to decide that the opener's suit is their best selection, and they are often left groping for a convenient contract.

The accidental thief on the disgraced deal was West. He opened a very light as many players tend to do in third position with favorable vulnerability. Ironically, he would have remained silent if someone had warned him that his opponents would choose hearts if left in peace, but in fast North-South would have made at least nine tricks in a heart contract.

After the contract opening, there was some maneuvering by both sides until South landed in two-trump. East ventured a double, no doubt expecting his partner to have rather more than nine high-card points. The resulting contract was very delicate and required careful defense.

diamond, viewing the loss
the dummy.

South won with the king,
coated a spade trick. East
the ten and led the diamond
which South ducked. West
on lead, and playing a heart.
have presented South with
trick in that suit. In some
made the safe play of taking
king, which was won by
ace.

South cashed his clubs
led a heart to the jack. Then
the diamond ace, but had no
trick at the finish for hearts.

NORTH

♠A8765
♥QJ32
♦K
♣J76

WEST

♠K92
♥A20876
♦Q83
♣34

EAST

♠QJ9H
♥—
♦J976
♣A871

SOUTH

♠3
♥KJ34
♦A10542
♣53.

North and South were wd

East	South	West
Pass	Pass	17
Pass	IN.T.	Pass
14	20	Pass
Dbl.	Pass	Pass

West led the club nine.

Chargers Defeat Broncos, Fouts Sets Passing Record

AN DIEGO, Dec. 18 (UPI) — A Fouts set a season passing record, ran 4 yards for a touchdown and threw a 32-yard pass to Charlie Brown for another to give the San Diego Chargers a 17-7 National Football League victory over the Denver Broncos here last night.

Bengals Fire Coach After Finishing 4-12

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18 (AP) — Cincinnati Bengals, concluding "it was rather obvious to all a change had to be made," fired head coach Homer Rice and his assistant coaches yesterday. Brown, the general manager of the National Football League, announced that a search had begun immediately for a new coach for the Bengals, who finished with their second successive 4-12 record.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Color
Pittsburgh	10	4	0	.714	341	257	+84	W	Black
San Francisco	9	7	0	.563	311	294	+17	W	Red
Los Angeles	9	7	0	.563	289	263	+26	W	Blue
Denver	8	8	0	.500	266	279	-13	L	Orange
Seattle	7	9	0	.438	266	279	-13	L	Green
Minnesota	7	9	0	.438	231	271	-40	L	White

Best

CENTRAL									
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Color
Indianapolis	12	4	0	.750	314	242	+72	W	Blue
Green Bay	11	5	0	.688	289	263	+26	W	Green
Chicago	11	5	0	.688	289	263	+26	W	Red
Minnesota	9	7	0	.563	289	263	+26	W	Blue
Atlanta	10	6	0	.625	266	279	-13	L	White
San Diego	7	9	0	.438	231	271	-40	L	Black

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Color
Los Angeles	11	5	0	.688	321	257	+64	W	Red
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625	289	263	+26	W	Blue
Atlanta	10	6	0	.625	289	263	+26	W	Green
San Diego	9	7	0	.563	289	263	+26	W	Black
Seattle	9	7	0	.563	289	263	+26	W	White
San Francisco	8	8	0	.500	266	279	-13	L	Black

NFL Playoffs

SUNDAY, DEC. 23									
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Color
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625	289	263	+26	W	Blue
Atlanta	10	6	0	.625	289	263	+26	W	Green
San Diego	9	7	0	.563	289	263	+26	W	Black
Seattle	9	7	0	.563	289	263	+26	W	White
San Francisco	8	8	0	.500	266	279	-13	L	Black

College Basketball

Tournament									
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Color
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625	289	263	+26	W	Blue
Atlanta	10	6	0	.625	289	263	+26	W	Green
San Diego	9	7	0	.563	289	263	+26	W	Black
Seattle	9	7	0	.563	289	263	+26	W	White
San Francisco	8	8	0	.500	266	279	-13	L	Black

NHL Standings

CANADIAN CONFERENCE									
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Color
Pittsburgh	10	4	0	.714	341	257	+84	W	Black
San Francisco	9	7	0	.563	311	294	+17	W	Red
Los Angeles	9	7	0	.563	289	263	+26	W	Blue
Denver	8	8	0	.500	266	279	-13	L	Orange
Seattle	7	9	0	.438	266	279	-13	L	Green
Minnesota	7	9	0	.438	231	271	-40	L	White

NHL Leaders

CANADIAN CONFERENCE									
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Color
Pittsburgh	10	4	0	.714	341	257	+84	W	Black
San Francisco	9	7	0	.563	311	294	+17	W	Red
Los Angeles	9	7	0	.563	289	263	+26	W	Blue
Denver	8	8	0	.500	266	279	-13	L	Orange
Seattle	7	9	0	.438	266	279	-13	L	Green
Minnesota	7	9	0	.438	231	271	-40	L	White

NHL Leaders

NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Color
Los Angeles	11	5	0	.688	321	257	+64	W	Red
San Francisco	10	6	0	.625	289	263	+26	W	Blue
Atlanta	10	6	0	.625	289	263	+26	W	Green
San Diego	9	7	0	.563	289	263	+26	W	Black
Seattle	9	7	0	.563	289	263	+26	W	White
San Francisco	8	8	0	.500	266	279	-13	L	Black

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	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Color
Los Angeles	11	5	0	.688	321	257	+64	W	Red
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Atlanta	10	6	0	.625	289	263	+26	W	Green
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Seattle	9	7	0	.563	289	263	+26	W	White
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The victory gave the Chargers, 12-4, their first division championship in their 10-year history in the NFL. It was San Diego's first title since 1965 when the Chargers were champions of the American Football League.

The Broncos, 10-6, settled for an AFC wild-card berth and will play Houston at the Astrodome Sunday in a first-round playoff game. The Chargers won the right to be host to either Houston — if it beats Denver

— or Miami, should Houston lose to the Broncos in two weeks. Denver scored first on Orin Armstrong's 3-yard run around right end but San Diego tied the score, 7-7, three minutes into the second quarter on the run by Fouts around right end. The drive began when Leroy Jones recovered a Craig Morton fumble on the Denver 41. Fouts hit Bob Klein for 20 yards, then passed to Larry Burton for 8 yards.

After a 9-yard run by Mike Thomas brought the ball to the Denver 4, Fouts scored two plays later on a bootleg.

San Diego went ahead, 14-7, two minutes into the third quarter on Fouts' 32-yard touchdown pass to Joiner, which gave him more than 1,000 yards in receptions this season. John Jefferson, a teammate, has also caught passes for more than 1,000 yards during Fouts' big year.

The Chargers started the drive at their own 48 and Fouts then completed a 7-yard pass to Clarence Williams, who ran for 13 yards on the next play. Fouts then found Joiner wide open at the 3 and the 11-year veteran had no problem skipping into the end zone to give Fouts his passing record.

For the Broncos, Morton was intercepted four times and sacked twice as he completed 27 of 41 passes for 236 yards.

His entrance into the pro coaching ranks last season was troubled. The Browns' fortunes had slipped since the team posted an 11-5 record in 1978, the last year that Brown coached the team.

Dismal Start
The Browns dropped to 10-4 in 1976 under Bill Johnson and 8-6 in 1977. Rice joined the team as a quarterback coach in 1978, and found himself in the head coaching job after Johnson resigned when the team lost its first five games.

Brown, in a news conference which ran nearly three-quarters of an hour, several times repeated how difficult it was to fire Rice.

"I decided to get up this morning," Brown said. The 71-year-old Brown was asked if he would stay on as general manager of the club he helped found in 1968.

"I sure as hell will," Brown said.

NBA Checks on McGinnis After Collision With Ref

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (UPI) — The National Basketball Association opened an inquiry yesterday to determine whether there was any intent by George McGinnis of the Denver Nuggets to harm Jesse Kersey, a referee, during a game in Seattle on Sunday night.

McGinnis ran into Kersey near the end of the SuperSonics' 123-121 victory over the Nuggets. Kersey got to his feet with difficulty, ejected McGinnis and then officiated the rest of the game. He spent that night in a Seattle hospital with a mild concussion, however. He was discharged yesterday and flew home to Newport News, Va.

The incident occurred with 6 minutes 14 seconds remaining in the game. Kersey, who was unavailable for comment, reportedly contended that he was knocked down on purpose by the high-scoring Nugget forward because McGinnis was angry after Kersey called a foul against McGinnis, his fifth of the game. Reports were that both had argued throughout the game over each of the five fouls Kersey called against McGinnis.

McGinnis is the second Nugget thrown out of a game this season for a flagrant foul. David Thompson was ejected for a similar offense against Otto Birdsong of the Kansas City Kings earlier in the season.

NBA Leaders

Scoring									
	G	Pct.	FT	Pct.	3P	Avg	Reb	Ass	Stk
Gervin, SA	20	50.0	12	80.0	10	21.8	10	10	10
Freese, SD	20	45.0	12	80.0	10	21.8	10	10	10
Dawkins, Utah	20	45.0	12	80.0	10	21.8	10	10	10
Malone, New	20	45.0	12	80.0	10	21.8	10	10	10
Erving, Phil	20	45.0	12	80.0	10	21.8	10	10	10
Adams, LA	20	45.0	12	80.0	10	21.8	10	10	10
Curry, New	20	45.0	12	80.0	10	21.8	10	10	10
Johnson, Mil	20	45.0	12	80.0	10	21.8	10	10	10
Williams, Bos	20	45.0	12	80.0	10	21.8	10	10	10
Kanion, SA	20	45.0	12	80.0	10	21.8	10	10	10

